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THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Motion for the Arrest of Judgment in the Case of Brown.

TRIAL OF EDWARD COPPIE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE OUTBREAK.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Oct. 31.

MR. CHILTON, on the rendition of the verdict against BROWN, moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict.

The objection in regard to the indictment has already been stated. The prisoner had been tried for an offence not appearing on the record of the grand jury,—the verdict was not on each count separately, but was a general verdict on the whole indictment.

The prisoner has also been found guilty on both murder counts for the murder of the same persons. It was manifest he could not be guilty of both.

By agreement these points will be argued to-morrow morning.

BROWN was remanded to jail.

MR. HARDING announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of COPPIE, who was brought in. The ceremony of passing him between files of armed men was dispensed with.

COPPIE took his seat between MESSRS. GRISWOLD and HOYT, who appear as his counsel. He seemed calm and composed.

The remainder of the day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a jury, but the panel was not complete when at 5 o'clock the Court adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning. COPPIE was brought in. Previous to proceeding to his trial, Mr. GRISWOLD stated the points on which an arrest of judgment was asked for in BROWN'S case. In addition to the reasons mentioned yesterday, he said it had not been proved beyond a doubt that he (BROWN) was even a citizen of the United States, and argued, that treason could not be committed against a State, but only against the General Government, citing the authority of Judge STORY; also stating, the Jury had not found the prisoner guilty of the crimes as charged in the indictment. They had not responded to the offences charged, but found him guilty of offences not charged. They find him guilty of murder in the first degree, when the indictment does not charge him with offences constituting that crime.

Mr. HUNTER replied, quoting the Virginia code to the effect that technicalities should not arrest the administration of justice. As to the jurisdiction over treason, it was sufficient to say that Virginia had passed a law assuming that jurisdiction, and defining what constitutes that crime.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. BROWN was present during the argument.

The jury was sworn in COPPIE'S case. The testimony is the same as already published, but is more brief. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was not concluded at the adjournment.

COOK waived an examination before the Magistrate's Court.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

LESSONS OF THE HOUR—THE INSURRECTION—ITS ACTORS AND ITS TEACHINGS—A MINIATURE SPEECH OF TOM CORWIN.

The Course of Lectures instituted by the young men of Rev. H. WARD BEECHER'S congregation in Brooklyn, had announced upon its programme the name of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, as the speaker for last evening. Throwing aside a lecture which he had been for some time preparing upon a literary theme, Mr. PHILLIPS a few days ago sought dispensation from the formality of a lecture, and permission to substitute for it a stump-speech on the prominent topic of the hour. The permission having been readily accorded, last evening saw the walls of Plymouth Church, accustomed as they are to crowds, crowded more than is their custom; the audience, in fact, being as thronged and eager as ever waited upon the eloqnence of the noted orator.

Mr. PHILLIPS, upon his appearance, was received with vehement applause. When it had subsided, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN: I speak with the utmost sincerity, when I say that I cannot expect—speaking from this platform, and to you,—to say anything on the vital question of the hour, which you have not already heard. I should not, in that sense willingly have come here; but, when a great question divides the community all men are called upon to vote, and I feel to-night that I am simply giving my vote. I am only saying "ditto" to what you hear from this platform day after day. And, I would willingly have avoided, ladies and gentlemen, even at this last moment, borrowing this hour from you. I tried to do better by you. Like the Irishman in the story, I offered to hold the hat of Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, [enthusiastic applause,] if he would only make a speech, and, most unaccountably, I am sorry to say, he declined this generous offer. [Laughter.] So I am obliged to fulfill my appointment, and deliver my little lecture myself.

"THE LESSON OF THE HOUR?" I think the lesson of the hour is insurrection. [Sensation.] Insurrection of thought always precedes the insurrection of arms. The last twenty years have been insurrection of thought. We seem to be entering on a new phase of the great moral American struggle. It seems to me that we have never exhibited as Americans—we have never exhibited our own civilization. We have held back from the inference which we ought to have drawn from the admitted principles which underlie our life. We have all the timidity of the old world, when we bend our eyes upon ideas of the people; we shrink back, trying to save ourselves from the inveterate control of the thoughts of the millions. The idea of civilization on the other side of the water seems to be, that men are created to be taken care of by somebody else. God did not leave him fit to go alone; he is in everlasting pupilage to the wealthy and the educated. The religious or the comfortable classes are an everlasting probate court to take care of him. The Old World, therefore, has always dreaded the average conscience—the common sense of the millions.

It seems to me the idea of our civilization—under lying all American life—is, that we do not need any protector. We need no safeguard. Not only the inevitable, but the best, power this side of the ocean, is the unfettered average common sense of the masses. Institutions, as we are accustomed to call them, are but pasteboard, and intended to be against the thought of the street. Statutes are mere mile-stones, telling how far yesterday's thought had traveled; and the talk of the sidewalk to-day is the law of the land. Somewhat briefly stated, such is the idea of American civilization, uncompromising faith—in the average selfishness—if you choose—of all classes, neutralizing each other and tending toward that fair plain that constitutes society. Now it seems to me that on all questions we dread thought; we shrink behind something; we acknowledge ourselves unequal to the sublime faith of our fathers; and the exhibition of the last twenty years and of the present state of public affairs is that Americans dread to look their foe in the face.

They say in Ireland that every Irishman thinks that he was born sixty days too late—[laughter]—and the world owes him sixty days. The consequence is, when a trader says such a thing is so much for cash, the Irishman thinks it means to him a bill of sixty days. [Laughter.] So it is with Americans. They have no idea of absolute right. They were born since 1787, and absolute right means the truth diluted by a strong decoction of the Constitution of '89. They are all in that atmosphere; they don't want to sail outside of it; they do not attempt to reason outside of it. Now for the last twenty years there has been going on, more or less heeded and understood in various States, an insurrection of ideas against the limited, cribbed, cabined, isolated American civilization, interfering to restore absolute right—not only that, but the recognition and conviction of absolute truth. If you said to an American, for instance, anything in regard to temperance, Slavery, or anything else—in the course of the last twenty years—anything about a principle, he run back instantly to the safety of a principle—to the possibility of its existing with a peculiar sect, with a Church, with a party, with a constitution, with a law. He had not yet raised himself unto the level-daring to trust justice, which is the preliminary consideration to trusting the people; for whether native depravity be true or not, it is a truth, attested by all history, that a race gravitates towards justice, and that indulging all differences of opinion, there is an inherent essential tendency to the great English principle of fair-play at the bottom of our natures. [Loud applause.] The Emperor NICHOLAS, it is said, ordered Colonel WHISTLER, one of his Engineers, to lay down for him a road for a railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and presently the engineers brought him in a large piece of fine card-paper, on which was laid down, like a snake, the designed path for the iron locomotive between the two capitals. "What's that?" said NICHOLAS. "That's the best road," was the reply. "What do you make it crooked for?" "Why, we turn this way to touch this great city, and to the left to reach that immense mass of people, and to the right again to suit the business of that county." Yes. The Emperor turned the card over, made a new dot for Moscow and another for St. Petersburg, took a ruler, made a straight line, and said "Build me that road." [Laughter.] "But what will become of that dépôt of trade, of that town?" "I don't know; they must look out for themselves." [Cheers.] And the emperor of omnipotent Democracy says of Slavery, or of a Church, this is justice and that is iniquity; and the trace of God's thunderbolt goes in a straight line from one to the other, and the Church that cannot stand it must stand out of the way. [Cheers.] Now our object for twenty years has been to educate the mass of the American people up to that level of moral life that it shall recognize that free speech carried to that extent is God's normal school, educating the American mind, throwing upon it the grave responsibility of deciding a great question by means of that responsibility, lifting them to the higher level of an intellectual and moral life. Now scholarship stands on one side, and, like your Brooklyn *Eagle*, says, "This is madness!" Well, poor man! he thinks so! [Laughter.] The very difficulty of the whole matter is that he does think so, and this normal school that we open is for him. His seat is on the lowest end of the lowest bench. [Laughter and applause.] But he only represents that very chronic distrust which pervades all that class. It is the educated mind of these Northern States. ANACHARSIS went into the forum at Athens and heard a case argued by the great minds of the day, and heard the vote. He walked out into the streets, and somebody said to him, "What think you of Athenian liberty?" "I think," said he, "wise men argue causes and fools decide them." Just what the timid scholar two thousand years ago said in the streets of Athens, that which calls itself the scholarship of the United States says to-day of popular agitation—that it lets wise men argue questions and fools decide them. But that early Athens, where fools decided the gravest questions of polity and right and wrong, where it was not safe to be just, and where property might be wrung from you by the prejudices of the mob to-morrow, which you had garnered up by the thrift and industry of to-day; that very Athens showed us humanity at a higher level, gave us the giants of intellect, and shines out the torch that makes antiquity visible; while Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity, where the question of expediency ruled the hour, went down to the tomb, and the intellect which Athens has created for us digs to-day those ashes to find out what hunkerism knew and did. [Cheers.] Now my idea of American civilization is that it is a second part, a repetition of that same sublime confidence in the public conscience and the public thought that made the groundwork of Grecian Democracy.

Well, we have been talking of public men. There have been various evidences of education; I will tell you of one. The first evidence that a sinner convicted of sin, and too blind or too lazy to reform—the first evidence that he can give that his nature has been touched, is that he becomes a hypocrite; he has the grace to pretend to be something. Now, the first evidence that the American people gave of that commencing grace of hypocrisy was this: in 1833, when we commenced the Anti-Slavery agitation, the papers talked about Slavery, bondage, American Slavery, bold, frankly and bluntly. In a few years it sounded hard; it had a grating effect; the hardest throat of the hardest Democrat felt it as it came ont. So they spoke of the "patriarchal institution," [laughter;] then of the "domestic institution," [continued laughter;] and then of the "peculiar institution"—[laughter]—and in a year or two it got beyond that. Mississippi published a report from her Senate, in which she went a stride beyond that, and described it as "economic subordination." [Renewed laughter.] A Methodist bishop in Ohio was taken to task for holding slaves in reality, but his Methodist brethren were not courageous enough to say "slaves" right out in meeting, and so they said the bishop must get rid of his "impediment"—[loud laughter]—and the late Mr. RUFUS CHOATE, in the last Democratic canvass in my own State, undertaking and necessitated to refer to the institutions of the South, and knowing that his old New-England lips, that had spoken so many glorious free truths in the twenty years that were ended, could not foul their best days with the hated word, he phrased it "a different type of industry." Now, hypocrisy—why "it is the homage that Vice renders to Virtue." When men begin to get weary of capital punishment, they banish the gallows inside the jail-yard, and do not let anybody see it without a special card of invitation from the Sheriff. And so they have banished Slavery into pet phrases and fancy flash words, so that if you should dig our Egyptian Hunkerism up from the grave into which it is rapidly sinking, we should have to have a commentator of the true German blood to find out what all these queer, odd, peculiar, imaginable paraphases mean in this middle of the Nineteenth Century. That was one evidence of progress. At that time we had another—I believe immoral maxim. I believe the age of bullets is over. I believe that the age of ideas is come. I think that is the preaching of our country. The old Hindoo dreamed, you know, in the beautiful beyond here, that he saw the human race led out to its varied fortune. First, he saw men bitted and curbed, and the reins went back to an iron hand. But his dream changed on and on, until at last he saw men led by reins that came from the brain and went back into an unseen hand. It was the type of Governments; the first a Government of despotism, palpably iron; and the last, our Government, a Government of brains, a Government of ideas. I believe in it—in public opinion. Yet, let me say, in passing, that I think you can make a better use of iron than forging it into chains. If you must have the metal, put it into Sharpe's rifles. It is a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better than a great clumsy statue of a false great man, for men to kneel down and worship in a State-house yard. [Loud and renewed cheers and great hissing.] I am so unused to hisses lately that I have forgotten what I had to say. [Laughter and hisses.] I meant as I said.

My idea is public opinion, literature, education. But some men seem to think that our institutions are necessarily safe because we have free schools and cheap books, and a public opinion that controls. But that is no evidence of safety. India and China have had schools, and a school system almost identical with that of Massachusetts, for fifteen hundred years. And books are as cheap in Central and Northern Asia as they are in New-York. But they have not secured liberty, nor secured a controlling public opinion to either nation. Spain for three centuries had municipalities and town governments, as independent and as self-supporting, and as representative of thought as New-England or New-York has. But that did not save Spain. DE TOCQUEVILLE says that fifty years before the great revolution public opinion was as omnipotent in France as it is to-day, but it did not save France. You cannot save men by machinery. What India, and France and Spain wanted was live men, and that is what we want to-day; men who are willing to look their own destiny, and their own functions, and their own responsibilities in the face. "Grant me to see and Ajax asks no more," was the prayer that the great poet put into the lips of his hero in the darkness that overspread the Grecian camp. All we want of American citizens is the opening of their own eyes and seeing things as they are. To the intelligent and thoughtful determined gaze of twenty millions of Christian people, there is nothing—no institution wicked and powerful enough to be capable of standing against it. In KEAT'S beautiful poem of "Lamia" a young man had been led captive by a phantom girl, and was her slave of beauty and luxury, until the old teacher came in and fixed his thoughtful eye upon the figure and it vanished, and the pupil started up himself again. And you see the great Commonwealth of Virginia, fitly represented by a pyramid standing upon its apex. A Connecticut born man entered at one corner of her dominions, and fixed his cold grey eye upon the government of Virginia, and nearly vanished it by his very gaze. For it seems that Virginia asked leave "to be" of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. (Cheers and applause.) Connecticut has sent out many a school-master to the other thirty States; but she never has sent one out before as she has sent that Litchfield-born school-master to Harper's Ferry, to write upon the Natural Bridge in the face of nations, his copy-book: "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." (Loud cheers.)

I said that the lesson of the hour was insurrection. I ought not to apply that word to JOHN BROWN of Ossawatomie, for there was no insurrection in his case. It is a great mistake to call him an insurgent. This principle that I have endeavored so briefly to open to you, of absolute right and wrong, states what? "Commonwealth of Virginia!" There is no such thing. There is no civil society, there is no government, that can exist, except on the basis of impartial, equal submission of all its citizens, and by the performance of the duty of rendering equal justice between man and man. Everything that calls itself a Government, and refuses that duty, or has not that assent, is no Government. It is only a private ship. Virginia, the Commonwealth of Virginia! She is only a chronic insurrection. I mean exactly what I say. I am weighing my words now. She is a private ship, and John Brown sails the sea a Lord High Admiral of the Almighty, with letters of marque and reprisal against every pirate that he meets on God's ocean of the nineteenth century. [Cheers and applause.] I mean literally and exactly what I say. In God's World there are no majorities, no minorities; one is a majority. You have often heard here, doubtless, and I need not tell you the ground of morals. The rights of that one man are as sacred as those of the Commonwealth of Virginia. JOHN BROWN has twice as much right to hang Gov. WISE as Gov. WISE has to hang him. [Cheers and hisses.] You see I am talking of that absolute essence of things that lives in the sight of the Eternal and the Infinite; not as men judge it in the cribbed morals of the nineteenth century, and the herd of States that calls itself an empire to traffic in cotton and sell slaves. What I say is this; Harper's Ferry was the Government. Men erred not respecting the trial. Virginia, true to herself, has shown exactly the same haste that the pirate does when he tries a man on the deck and runs him up to the yard-arm. Unconsciously she is consistent. Now you do not think this to-day, some of you, perhaps. But I tell you that absolute history shall judge of these forms and phantoms of ours. JOHN BROWN began his life, his active life, in Kansas. The South planted that seed; it reaps the first fruit now. Twelve years ago the great men in Washington, the Websters and the Clays, planted the Mexican war; and they reaped their appropriate fruit in Gen. TAYLOR and Gen. PIERCE pushing them from their statesmen's stools. The South planted the seeds of violence in Kansas, and taught peaceful Northern men familiarity with the bowie-knife and revolver. They planted 999 seeds, and this is the first one that has flowered; this is the first drop of the coming shower. People do me the honor to say, in some of the Western papers, that this is traceable to some teachings of mine. It is too much honor to such as me. Gladly, if it were not fulsome vanity, would I clutch this laurel of having any share in the great resolute daring of that man who flung himself against an empire in behalf of justice and liberty. It was not the bravest men who fought at Saratoga and Yorktown in the war of 1776. O! no; there was some man in Lexington or on some village height that fired the signal gun that roused resistance against an empire till then thought irresistible. This man has done the same. Up to this moment his life has been one unmixed success. Prudence, skill, courage, thrift, knowledge of his time, knowledge of his opponents, undaunted daring in the face of the nation—he had all these. He was the man who could leave Kansas and go into Missouri and take eleven men and give them to liberty, and bring them off on the horses which he carried with him, and two which he took as tribute from their masters in order to facilitate escape. Then when he has passed his human *protéges* from the vulture of the United States to the safe shelter of the English lion, this is the brave, frank, and sublime truster in God's right and absolute justice, that entered his name in the city of Cleveland "JOHN BROWN, of Kansas," and advertised there two horses for sale, and stood in front of the auctioneer's stand, notifying all bidders of the defect in the title. [Laughter.] But he added with nonchalance, when he told the story, "they brought a very excellent price." [Laughter.] This is the man who in the face of the nation, avowing his right, and endeavoring by what strength he had in behalf of the wronged, goes down to Harper's Ferry to follow up his work. Well, men say, he failed. Every man has his Moscow. Suppose he did fail, every man meets his Waterloo at last. Suppose he did fail, he has done a great deal still. Why this is a decent country to live in now. [Laughter and cheers.] Actually, in this Sodom of ours, seventeen men have been found ready to die for an idea. God be thanked, to JOHN BROWN that he has discovered them. [Cheers and applause.] I should feel some pride, if I was in Europe, in confessing that I was an American. [Applause.] We have redeemed the lost infamy of twenty years of subservience. But look back a bit. Is there anything new about this? Nothing at all. It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching. For one I accept it; I expected it. I cannot say that I prayed for it; I cannot say that I hoped for it. But at the same time no sane man has looked upon this matter for twenty years and supposed that we could go through this great moral convulsion without the great classes of society clashing and jostling against each other like frigates in a storm, and that there could not be such scenes as these.

Why, in 1835 it was the other way. Then it was my bull that gored your ox. Then ideas came in conflict, and men of violence, and men who had not made up their minds to wait for the slow conversion of conscience, men who trusted in their own right hands, men who believed in bowie-knives. Why, they sacked the city of Philadelphia, they made New-York to be governed by a mob; Boston saw its Mayor suppliant and kneeling to the chief of broad-cloth in broad daylight. It was all on that side. The natural result, the first result of this starting of ideas, is like people who get half awaked and use the first weapons that appear to them. The first developing and unfolding of national life that came out in mobs were the mob parties. People said it served them right, they had no right to the luxury of speaking their own minds; it was too expensive; these lavish, luxurious persons walking about here and actually saying what they think. Why it was like speaking right in the midst of the avalanches. To say "Liberty" in a loud tone, the Constitution of 1789 might come down—it would not do. But now things have changed. We have been talking thirty years. Twenty years we have talked everywhere, under all circumstances; we have been mobbed out of great cities, and pelted out of little ones; we have been abused by great men and by little papers. [Laughter and applause.] What is the result? The tables have been turned; it is your bull that has gored my ox now. And men that still believe in violence, grasping the half-developed, the hasty step of civilization, violence, forgetting the supremacy of reason, and unwilling to wait for the slow but mere steps of thought, while it permits the mob and the fire and the riot to assail right and justice by bowie-knives and revolvers on one side—it is but the same eternal law of God's kingdom. You cannot expect to put a real Puritan Presbyterian, as JOHN BROWN is, a regular Cromwellian dug up from two centuries, and placed down in the midst of New-England civilization that dare not say its soul is its own, nor proclaim that it is wrong to sell a man at auction, and not have him show himself as he is? Put a hound in the presence of a deer, and he springs at his throat if he is a true bloodhound. Put a Christian in the presence of a sin, and he will spring at its throat if he is a true Christian. And so into an acid we might throw white matter, but unless it is chalk it will not produce agitation. So if in a world of sinners you wish to put American Christianity, it would be calm as oil. But be one Christian like JOHN BROWN of Ossawatomie, and he makes the whole crystallize into right and wrong and marshal themselves on one side or the other. And God makes him the text, and all he asks of our comparatively cowardly lips is to preach the sermon, and say to the American people, that whether that old man succeeded in a worldly sense or not, he stood a representative of law, of government, of right, of justice, of religion, and they were pirates that gathered about him, and sought to wreak vengeance by taking his life. The banks of the Potomac—history will visit that river more kindly because he has gilded it with the eternal brightness of his glorious deed, than because the dust of WASHINGTON rests upon one side of it. And if Virginia tyrants dare hang him, after this mockery of a trial, it will take two WASHINGTON'S at least to make the name of the river anything but abominable to the ages that come after it. [Applause and hisses.] Well, I say what I really think. [Cheers, cries of "Good," "Good."] GEORGE WASHINGTON was a great man. Yet I say what I really think. And I know, ladies and gentlemen, that educated as you have been by the experience of the last twenty years, or dozen or ten years here, you would have thought me the silliest as well as the most cowardly man in the world, if I should have come, with my twenty years behind me, and talked about anything else to-night except that great example which one man has set us on the banks of the Potomac River. You expected, of course, that I should tell you my opinion of it. I value this element that BROWN has introduced into American politics for another reason.

The South is a great power—no cowards in Virginia. [Laughter.] It was not cowardice that was afraid. [Laughter.] Now, I try to speak very plain, but you will misunderstand me. There is no cowardice in Virginia. The South are not cowards. The lunatics in the Gospel were not cowards when they said "Art thou come to torment us before the time." [Laughter.] They were brave enough, but they saw afar off. They saw the tremendous power that was entering into that charmed circle: they knew its inevitable victory. Virginia did not tremble at an old gray-headed man at Harper's Ferry; they trembled at a JOHN BROWN in every man's own conscience. He had been there many years, and like that terrific scene which BECKFORD has drawn for us in his *Hall of Eblis*, where all ran around, each man with an incurable wound on his bosom, but still an incurable wound, and agreed not to speak of it, so the South has been running up and down its political and social life, and every man keeps his right hand pressed on the secret and incurable sore, with an understood agreement in Church and State, that it never shall be mentioned for fear the great ghastly fabric shall come to pieces at the talismanic word. BROWN uttered it and the whole machinery trembled at its very base.

I value that movement. Did you ever see a blacksmith shoe a restless horse? If you have you have seen him take a small cord and tie his upper lip. If you ask him what he does it for, he will tell you he does it to give him something to think of. [Laughter.] Now the South has extensive schemes. She grasps with one hand a Mexico, and with the other she dictates terms to Church, she imposes conditions on State, she buys up WEBSTER with a little and EVERETT with nothing. [Great laughter and applause.] JOHN BROWN has given her something else to think of. He has turned her attention inwardly. He has taught her that there has been created a new element in this Northern mind; that it is not merely the thinker, that it is not merely the editor, that it is not merely the moral reformer, but the idea that has pervaded all classes of society. Call them madmen if you will. Hard to tell who's mad. The world says one man is mad; JOHN BROWN said the same of the Governor. You remember the madman in Edinburgh. A friend asked him What he was there for? "Well," said he, "they said at home that I was mad; and I said I was not; but they had the majority." [Laughter.] Just so it is in regard to JOHN BROWN. The nation says, He is mad. I appeal, from PHILIP drunk to PHILIP sober; I appeal from the American people drunk with cotton and the New-York *Observer*, [loud and long laughter,] to the American people fifty years hence, when the light of civilization has had more time to penetrate, when self-interest has been rebuked by the world rising and giving its verdict on these great questions, when it is not a small band of Abolitionists, but the civilization of the nineteenth century that undertakes to enter the arena and discuss its last great reform. When that day comes, what shall be thought of these first martyrs—these men who with severe purpose unite earnest method?

Suppose JOHN BROWN had not stood at Harper's Ferry; suppose on that momentous Monday night, when the excited imaginations of two thousand Charlestown people had enlarged him and his little band into 400 white men and 200 blacks, he had vanished, and when the gallant troops arrived there, 2,000 strong, they had found nobody. The mountains would have been peopled with enemies; the Alleghanies would have heaved with insurrection; you never would have convinced Virginia that all Pennsylvania was not armed and on the hills. Virginia has not slept sound since. NAT TURNER had an insurrection in 1831, and he bids fair never to have a nap now. [Laughter.] For this is not an insurrection; this is a penetration of a different element. Mark you, it is not the oppressed race rising. Recollect history. There never was a race held in chains that absolutely vindicated its own liberty but one. There never was a serf nor a slave whose own sword cut off his own chain but one. Blue-eyed, light-haired Anglo-Saxon, it was not our race. We were serfs for three centuries, and we waited till commerce and Christianity, and a different law, had melted our fetters. We were crowded down into a villainage which crushed out our manhood so thoroughly that we hadn't vigor enough to redeem ourselves. Neither did France, neither did Spain, neither the Northern nor the Southern races of Europe have that bright spot on their escutcheon, that they put an end to their Slavery. Blue-eyed, haughty, contemptuous Anglo-Saxons, it was the black—the only race in the record of history that ever, after a century of oppression, retain the vigor to write the character of its emancipation with its one hand in the blood of the dominant race. Despised, calumniated, slandered San Domingo is the only instance in history where a race with indestructive love of justice, serving a hundred years of oppression, rose up under their own leader, and with their own ideas abolished Slavery on their own soil. Wait, garrulous, vain-glorious, boasting Saxon, till we have done half as much, before we talk of the cowardice of the black race.

The slaves of our country have not risen, but all redemptions have come from the interference of a wiser, higher, more advanced civilization on its exterior. It is the universal record of history, and ours is a repetition of the same scene in the drama. We have awakened at last the enthusiasm of both classes that act from impulse, and not from calculation. It is a libel on the Yankee to say that it includes the whole race, when you say that if you put a dollar on the other side of hell, the Yankee will spring for it at any risk; [laughter;] for there is an element even in the Yankee blood that obeys ideas—there is an impulsive, enthusiastic aspiration—something left to us from the old Puritan stock—that which made England what she was two centuries ago—that which is fated to give the closest grapple with the slave power to-day.

It is the lesson of the age. The first cropping out of it is in such a man as JOHN BROWN. He did not measure his means. He was not thrifty as to his method; he did not calculate closely enough, and he was defeated. What is defeat? Nothing but education—nothing but the first step to something better. All that is wanted is, that this public opinion shall not creep around like a servile coward, and unbidden, but corrupt, disordered, insane public opinion, proclaim that Gov. WISE, because he says he is a Governor, *is* a Governor, that Virginia is a State because she says she is so.

Thank God I am not a citizen. You will remember, all of you, citizens of the United States, that there was not a Virginia gun fired at JOHN BROWN. Hundreds of well-armed Maryland and Virginia troops that went there never dared to pull a trigger. *You* shot him! Sixteen marines, to whom you pay $8 a month—your own representatives. When the disturbed State could not stand on her own legs for trembling, you went there and strengthened the feeble knees and held up the palsied hand. Sixteen men, with the Vulture of the Union above them—[sensation]—your representatives! It was the covenant with death and agreement with hell, which you call the Union of thirty States, that took the old man by the throat with a pirate hand; and, if he is hung, it will strangle him with disgrace, for it will be the disgrace of our civilization if a gallows is ever erected in Virginia that bears his body. "The most resolute man I ever saw," says Gov. WISE; "the most daring, the coolest. I would trust his truth about any question. The sincerest!" Sincerity, courage, resolute daring—Virginia has nothing,—nothing for those qualities but a scaffold! [Applause.] In her broad dominion she can only afford him six feet for a grave! God help the Commonwealth that bids such welcome to the noblest qualities that can grace poor human nature! Yet that is the acknowledgment of Gov. WISE himself!

And mark you, I have said they were not a government. They not only are not a government, but they have not even the remotest idea of what a government is. [Laughter.] They do not begin to have the faintest conception of what a civilized government is. Here is a man arraigned before a jury, or about to be. The State of Virginia, as she calls herself, is about to try him. The first step in that trial is a jury; the second is a Judge; and at the head stands the Chief Executive of the State, who is to put his hand to the death warrant before it can be executed; and yet that very Executive, who, according to the principles of the sublimest chapter in ALGERNON SIDNEY'S immortal book, is bound by the very responsibility that rests on him, to keep his mind impartial as to the guilt of the person arraigned, hastens down to Richmond, hurries to the platform, and proclaims to the assembled and representative Commonwealth of Virginia, "The man is a murderer, and ought to be hung." Almost every lip in the State might have said it except that single lip of its Governor; and the moment he had uttered these words, in the theory of the English law it was not possible to impannel an impartial jury in the Commonwealth of Virginia, it was not possible to get the materials and the machinery to try him according to the ugliest pattern of English jurisprudence. And yet the Governor does not know that he has written down a knave, and the Commonwealth that he governs supposes it is still a Christian polity. They have not the faintest conception of what goes to make up Goverment. Why the worst JEFFRIES that was ever tried in the darkest moment, or ever climbed up a lamp-post in the streets of London, would not have tried a man who could not stand on his feet. There is no such record in the blackest roll of tyranny. If one single bone of JEFFRIES remains unrotted, it would knock against the sides of its coffin in protest against any Judge that had exceeded even the infamy of JEFFRIES by trying JOHN BROWN lying on a couch. [Applause.] And yet the New-York Press daily prints the accounts of the trial. Trial! Why, the Inquisition used to break every other bone in a man's body, and then lay him on a pallet, giving him neither counsel nor opportunity to consult one, and then wringing from his tortured mouth something like a confession, and call it a trial. But it was heaven-robed innocence compared with the trial, or what the New-York Press call so, that has been going on in the alarmed and frightened city of Charlestown. I speak what I know, and I speak what will be but the breath and whisper of the Summer breeze, compared with the tornado of rebuke that will come back from the Press of Great Britain, when they hear that we affect to call that a jury trial, and make the long catalogue of English jurists disgraced and infamous by the companionship.

I wish I could say anything worthy of the great deed which has taken place in our day—the opening of the sixth seal, the pouring out of the last vial but one on a corrupt and giant institution. I know that many men will deem me a fanatic for uttering this wholesale vituperation, as it will be called, upon a State, and this indorsement of a madman. I can only say that I have spoken on this Anti-Slavery question before the American people twenty years; that I have seen the day when this same phase of popular opinion was on the other side. You remember the first time that I was ever privileged to stand on this platform, by the magnanimous generosity of your clergyman, when New-York was about to bully and crush out the freedom of speech at the dictation of Capt. RYNDERS. From that day to this, that same braving of public thought has been going on from here to Kansas, until it bloomed in the events of the last three years. It has changed the whole face of the sentiment in these Northern States. You meet with the evidences of it everywhere. When the first news from Harper's Ferry came to Massachusetts, if you were riding in the cars, if you were walking in the streets, if you met a Democrat or a Whig or a Republican, no matter what his politics, it was a singular circumstance that he did not speak of the guilt of BROWN, of the atrocity of the deed. The first impulsive expression, the first outbreak of every man's words was "What a pity he did not succeed! [Laughter.] What a fool he was for not going off Monday, when he had all he wanted! How strange that he did not take his victory and march away with it." It indicated the unconscious leavening of a sympathy with the attempt. Days followed on; they commenced what they called their trial; you meet the same classes again; no man said he ought to be hung; no man said he was guilty; no man predicated anything of his moral position; every man voluntarily and inevitably seemed to give vent to his indignation at the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy on the side of BROWN.

Do you suppose that these things mean nothing? What the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is to-morrow the vociferated result of public opinion, and the day after is the charter of nations. The sentiments we raise to intellect, and from intellect to character. The American people has begun to feel. The mute eloquence of the fugitive slave has gone up and down the highways and by-ways of the country; it will annex itself to the great American heart of the North, even in its most fossil state of its hunkerism as a latent sympathy with its right side. This blow, like the first blow at Lexington, heard around the world,—this blow at Harper's Ferry reveals men. Watch those about you and you will see more of their temper and unheeded purpose and real moral position of men than you would imagine. This is the way nations are to be judged. Be not in a hurry; it will come soon enough from this sentiment. We stereotype matters into intellect and then into statutes, and finally into national character. We have got the first stage of the growth. Why, the first person who came to me in Boston after the news of JOHN BROWN'S incarceration, was LYDIA MARIA CHILD, a popular authoress of New-England 25 years ago. She says that dungeon is the place for me. She writes a letter couched in magnanimous appeal to the better nature of Gov. WISE. She says in it, "JOHN BROWN is a hero; he has done a noble deed. I think he was all right; but he is sick; he is wounded; he wants a woman's nursing. I am an Abolitionist; I have been so thirty years. I think Slavery is a sin, and JOHN BROWN a saint; but I want to come and nurse him, and I pledge my word that if you will open his prison-door I will use the privilege under sacred honor, only to nurse him. I inclose you a message to BROWN; be sure and deliver it." And the message was, "Old man, God bless you. You have struck a noble blow; you have done a mighty work; God was with you, your heart was in the right place. I send you across five hundred miles the pulse of a woman's gratitude." And Gov. WISE has opened the door and announced to the world that she may go in. JOHN BROWN has conquered the pirate. [Applause.]

"Hope! there is hope everywhere. It is only the universal history.
Right, forever, on the the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne;
But that scaffold sways the fitter, and behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadows, keeping watch above his own."

Loud applause followed the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' lecture. Calls were made for a speech from Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, who sat on the platform. Mr. CORWIN rose, and after the hearty applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke, hat in hand, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure that my appearance here to-night must have been unexpected to you. The same motives which operated upon you in bringing you here, have brought me here—by accident—to hear the gentlemen to whom I have never before listened in my life time, and I beg now to be allowed to reflect upon what I have heard before,—to use his own language: "I give my vote." [Laughter and applause.]

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND OLD BROWN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your daily of Friday, Oct. 28, appeared a communication calling upon WENDELL PHILLIPS to assume the responsibilities of his Anti-Slavery teaching, and to offer his person to the authorities of Virginia, as a ransom for Old BROWN, whom your correspondent thinks Gov. WISE would willingly surrender could he obtain possession of the "great teacher." In reply, you are authorized to say that WENDELL PHILLIPS stands ready to deliver himself up to Gov. WISE, to be legally tried for any offence, he has committed, on condition that the Governor will pardon and set free JOHN BROWN.

Mr. PHILLIPS has never shrunk from the responsibility of maintaining his opinions of what is right. The fugitive slave riots in Boston showed him as willing to act as to teach, and though his conscientious performance of what he believed to be his duty involved him in a prosecution for violating the laws of the United States, he did not hesitate, because he thought he was right.

Would your correspondent, had he lived in Revolutionary times, have called upon JONATHAN TRUMBULL to offer himself up as an expiatory sacrifice for NATHAN HALE, or on BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to take the place and fate of the victims of the Jersey prison-ship?

H.

HON. JOHN P. HALE EXCULPATES HIMSELF.

Senator HALE, who was in Chicago at the time the revelations of Col. FORBES were published, made the following reply to a note addressed to him by the editors of the *Press and Tribune*:

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Since I received your note this morning, I have seen a number of the New-York *Herald*, to which you refer, and I find in an editorial article, the following: "The main thing proved by this correspondence is, that for the last year and a half, at least, the project of the Harper's Ferry outbreak was well known to SEWARD, SUMNER, HALE and others, and that they in their intense selfishness, and to forward their political or commercial speculations, suffered the project to ripen and bear the disastrous fruit that it has borne. They—not the crazy fanatic JOHN BROWN—are the real culprits; and it is they, not he, who if justice were fairly meted out, would have to grace the gallows."

In the same paper, I find in large letters the following: "Senators SEWARD, SUMNER, HALE, WILSON, CHASE and other Black Republicans implicated in old BROWN'S plot."

And again, in the same paper, under the head, "Most Important Discoveries," in large letters, the following, viz.: "Further documentary testimony involving SEWARD, SUMNER, HALE, LAWRENCE, CHASE, FLETCHER and other prominent Abolitionists; correspondence between Col. FORBES and his Abolitionist friends, his interview with SEWARD, SUMNER and HALE."

Again, in another article in the same paper, which appears to be editorial, as I understand it, appears the following relating to Col. FORBES: "Again, he had interviews with SUMNER and HALE also in Washington; and, in fact, it appears that all the leading Republicans and Abolitionists of the country were fully cognizant of the plans of BROWN, and if they did not fully identify themselves with him, they did not denounce him to the authorities."

I have not read the paper through, and do not know but the same thing is repeated many times more in the same paper, but I have quoted enough to answer my purpose. The foregoing extracts charge in no equivocal language, that SEWARD, SUMNER, myself and others knew all about BROWN'S projected outbreak at Harper's Ferry, encouraged it, are implicated in it, that this is proved by documentary testimony, and that we deserve a felon's fate on the gallows.

I shall not undertake the task of vindicating either of the gentlemen named in connection with myself from any charges which may be brought against them, collectively or individually, by a newspaper, or in any other mode, but leave that to their own hands, not doubting their entire ability to do it far more ably and satisfactorily than I could. So far as relates to myself, I can only reply by denying every word and syllable, and pronouncing the whole, from beginning to end, in general and in det

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

MINISTER WARD AT PEKING.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, D. Lines, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 19th inst., arrived here last evening.

Among her passengers we notice Mrs. John Y. Mason and family from Paris, Hon. L. M. Keitt and lady, Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Prof. Childs, of Cambridge, and Judge Forsyth, of Troy.

The news by the *Arago* has been anticipated by the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec. We find, however, in our London files additional matters of interest.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ARAGO.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Steamer Arago, off Southampton, Oct. 19, 1859.

Once more on board the *Arago*, and the good ship yields to her master as a horse that knows his rider. There are two hundred and fourteen first-cabin passengers—at least fifty too many for the comfort of any one. There are about three hundred in both cabins, of all nations, kindred and tongues.

We have the usual number of celebrities on board, of whom it may not be invidious to mention Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, now on his return from a visit to his son, that gallant graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique on the Austrian squares at Solferino; Col. L. M. Keitt and lady, of South Carolina; the family of the late John Y. Mason, American Minister at Paris; W. C. Emmet, Esq., and lady, of New-York, now returning from a five years' tour in Europe; S. Bleatchford, Esq., and family, Mrs. Griffin and daughter, Mr. H. A. Coit and lady, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown and daughter, of Philadelphia; Prof. Childs, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. J. Petticrew, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

We have thus the elements of an agreeable company on board, and a pleasant passage if we are not upset by bad weather.

Will you receive an abbreviated journal of the voyage, which according to the testimony of everybody should be in this month of October—after such a stormy September—a good and safe one, with winds "soft as the airs of Spring?" At any rate we are all hoping for it, and preparing for ourselves a motley dish of disappointments, if the voyage should be anything but smooth and agreeable. *This* does not aspire to be a fast steamer—rather respectably steady and safe. If Capt. Lines will bring us in in twelve days from Cowes we will agree to forget all the discomforts of a crowded ship. But who crowds the ship, but the passengers? We all want to get home by the 1st of November, and we all want to go with the *Arago*. Capt. Lines is not to be blamed for his popularity. He can't help it—he was born so.

The mails from London on board, at 3 P. M. weighed anchor and steamed out past "the Needles," where we dropped our pilot at 5 P. M., to be taken up by the *Vanderbilt*, just in from New-York, with dates to the 8th inst., which were kindly sent on board for our edification.

For the next two days we had wind from the N. W., with the usual accompaniment. Passengers do not enjoy their victuals nor delight in the sweets of society. On Saturday, the 22d, at 11 A. M., we passed the Cunard steamer *Asia*, bound for Liverpool.

The next day (Sunday) at 10 A. M., passed a four-masted propeller, with all sails set, bound eastward, supposed to be the *City of Glasgow*. Capt. Lines had the American Episcopal Church service read in the main saloon at 2 P. M. to all such as were devoutly disposed and could come to church. For the last two days the weather has been chilly, with wind from the Northwest and the sea rough. General time of sea-sickness—ladies almost entirely surrendered.

Monday broke upon us with an East wind, filling our sails and setting us ahead 11 knots. At 11 o'clock, however, we were all surprised to find the engine at a *stand still*, and the *Arago* rolling and pitching about the ocean like a cork in a boiling cauldron, with just enough sail upon her to enable the pilot to keep her *in the trough*. It was soon understood that the cause of delay was in the *starboard wheel*, the outside bearing of which had, from the rolling of the last two days, begun to exhibit signs of weakness and decline, which had became apparent in the engine-room. The only thing to be done in such a case was to stop and bind up and strengthen the weak member—which was accordingly done with all possible dispatch, and with as much efficiency as could be anticipated in a *ship-yard* as large as the Atlantic Ocean, and in a *work-shop* so unsteady as the *Arago*, rolling and pitching heavily, only not at the mercy of the waves. This process exhausted ten mortal hours, and the *patience* of the whole *passengy-list*. At 9 o'clock at night the engines started and we moved on. There is a pleasure in the sense of progress, even if you are going down.

For the next two days the wind was sturdily ahead, and on Monday morning, (26th,) at 4 o'clock, the *Arago* "shipped a sea" with such a concussion as shook the vessel from stem to stern-post, and brought many quickly on deck in their "nocturnal uniforms," anxious to know with what the ship had "collided"—and how long before we might all expect to be drowned? It was soon ascertained that there was nobody hurt and nobody to blame.

Thursday, 27th—Wind, weather and ship progressing much the same, the engines giving the wheels about twelve turns a minute, and the good ship "breasting it with a heart of controversy."

On Friday, at 3 P. M., we passed Cape Race, but it was too rough for the news boat to come off to us, and we only exchanged signals with the Lighthouse and Telegraph Station.

Also, passed the propeller *Bavaria*, which left Cowes some hours in advance of us.

A sight of land—even of "New-found-land"—chiefly notable as a place to dress our codfish, was a grateful thing to the sense, after eight days in this "wilderness of waters," the North Atlantic.

Did you ever notice, on the "map of the world," that the ocean is by far the biggest thing. Ranges of mountains and the five continents we call vast, but how could old Ocean swallow them all in its "dread fathomless" maw, and not be surfeited! Land, again, and we all began (a thousand miles off) to feel at home, and Saturday was not only endured but enjoyed.

The second Sunday was observed in like manner as the first—the service being read at 2 P. M., to a much larger congregation who had assembled themselves together, giving evidence of a "revival" on board the ship.

Most of our dignitaries, male and female, seemed to be impressed with the solemnities, and the "responses" were now more hearty and natural; and, as the 2 o'clock dinner crowded hard upon "the service," they turned with zeal and alacrity to the discussion of "the kindly fruits of the earth," which they had just prayed they might be permitted to enjoy in "due season," and probably desired to be thankful. It would be unjust not to mention, with expressions of the highest approbation, the efforts of the ladies, on both occasions, to aid in "the service" by tuning their songs to highest praise.

Monday, Oct. 31.—The only subject which the intellect, after the torpor of a sea voyage, can rally to the contemplation of, is, "How far we are from Sandy Hook?" and as usual with weak minds, to prove the distance they resort to betting. Large quantities of wines and cigars must soon change hands.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 1.—At 4 o'clock passed Nantucket Shoal Light. The winds all at rest and the sky clear as only an American sky can be, as fine a November morning as ever shone on a calm sea.

We are to be in New-York at 10 to-night. Everybody with his "family" is packing up, and the McFlimseys of Madison-square are adjusting their trunks for a *visé* at the Custom-house. The captain's dinner is to be eaten, and the officers and steward of the ship, with the ladies, are to be toasted. INDEX.

LATEST PER ARAGO.

[*By Electric Telegraph from London to Southampton, Oct.* 19, 1859.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Market continues steady, with fair inquiry. Sales anticipated at 8,000 bales.

FUNDS.

Consols for money, 96⅜@96⅝, and for account, 96⅜.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Fair business in English Wheat, at fully Monday's rates. Foreign brings full value. Flour met a steady sale, at former terms. Good demand for Barley, at full prices. Value of Malt unchanged. Oats sell readily at Monday's rates. Terms for Beans and Peas unaltered.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

We do not receive, by this mail, the number of the *Moniteur* which officially announces that a treaty of peace between France and Austria had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich. The act was completed on the 17th of October. According to a telegram for Paris, the second treaty of peace—that between Austria and Sardinia—would be signed on the 19th, King Leopold's award respecting the amount of the Lombard debt having arrived at Zurich. The Paris *Pays*, however, says that necessary formalities may delay its signature a few days longer.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Times.

Although there is now scarcely room for doubt that the long-talked-of Congress will assemble, the pessimists still shake their heads ominously, and anticipate many difficulties to be overcome. As to the Powers that are to take part in the Congress, various reports are current; but the prevalent belief seems to be, that besides the Five Great Powers, six others will be represented at Brussels, or whatever other place the Congress is to be held at.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ITALIAN DELEGATES.

From the Paris Correspondence of Le Nord.

To-day (Sunday) the Emperor received the deputations from Parma and Tuscany, at St. Cloud. The Parmese Envoys were the first to be admitted. The audience commenced at ten o'clock, and lasted a quarter of an hour only. But if the interview was short, *it was in the highest degree satisfactory to the deputies of Parma*, whose countenances, on leaving the Palace, showed their contentment. The Tuscans remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The Deputies cannot, of course, report that this interview will remove every difficulty, but they will at least be able to say that the Emperor remains faithful to himself, and persevering in his *rôle* of protector of the Italian cause; and they have the assurance that the principle upon which the whole question hangs—namely, that of non-intervention by arms, will receive no injury from any quarter whatsoever. At two o'clock, Gen. Dabormida (Sardinian Minister) was received by the Emperor, and the consultation lasted for a long time.

PARTISANSHIP OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

Florence (Oct. 11) *Correspondence of the London Post.*

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has, if I am rightly informed, found it necessary to withdraw the *exequatur* of the United States Consul at Leghorn, Mr. Joseph Binda, in consequence of the part which he has been playing in the reactionary farce of MM. Poniatowsky and Reizet. It may seem rather surprising that the Consul of the United States should busy himself as a partisan of the dethroned Princes of Lorraine; but the circumstance is explained by the peculiar antecedents of Mr. Joseph Binda. He held some appointment in the kingdom of Etruria, I believe, at the Court of Elize Baciocchi, and has ever since been regarded as one of those partisans of the Bonapartist dynasty who kept hoping against hope for the resurrection of a Napoleonic empire. His marriage with an American lady belonging to one of the great historic families who were active in the War of Independence enabled him to obtain, through this domestic connection, the post of United States Consul at Leghorn, the duties of which he has discharged during many years. He appears, however, to have combined with his consular functions others very closely, though not publicly connected with the furtherance of French policy in the Peninsula, and more especially with the zealous advocacy of whatever views might be at any moment most in favor with the present Foreign Minister of France. For some months before the celebrated declaration on New-Year's Day to M. Hubner, Mr. Joseph Binda's deep interest in the cause of Italian Independence led him to repair to England, where his personal relations with several distinguished English statesmen would, it was believed, enable him to transmit to Count Walewski reliable information on the course which those individuals would be likely to take in a conflict between France and Austria. After a sojourn of about a year, Mr. Binda returned to Leghorn deeply grieved at the amount of sympathy pervading English society for the cause of Austria. He appears, however, to have brought back the virus of his own system; for, immediately after the peace of Villafranca, he became the most violent partisan of a restoration *à tout prix*, and employed all the influence derived from his age, his social relations, his unquestioned ability, and his consular office, to forward the plans of Prince Poniatowsky and M. Reizet. Ferdinand IV. at length carried him so far that, after a dinner given by Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, at Monte Rotondo, he drew up a protest directed against the tyranny of the present Tuscan Government. This protest was privately circulated amongst the persons supposed to be most devoted to the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, but came to an untimely end through the apprehensions of a person holding an important office, who, after having attached his name to the document, took fright, got the protest again into his possession, since which time it has not been heard of. Mr. Binda is directly taxed with having counseled certain notorious adherents of the Republican Party to proclaim a republican form of government; and as this advice was given contemporaneously with his efforts in behalf of a restored dynasty, little doubt can be entertained that the advice was only given with a view to afford a pretext for an armed intervention in the event of its being followed. Such are the reasons assigned for the strong measure taken by the Tuscan Ministry respecting the United States Consul.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

POSSIBILITIES OF HER GOING TO AMERICA—REASONS FOR POSTPONING HER TRIP.

From the London Times.

Holyhead, Monday, Oct. 17.

The exact time for the departure of the vessel for America still seems as undecided as ever. It has been stated over and over again that Monday, the 24th inst., or the 27th at latest, was positively to be the day for starting; but we should be deceiving our readers if we did not dissuade them from entertaining any expectation of this kind. The day when the *Great Eastern* will really leave these shores rests with the Board of Trade, and *is only with the Company so in far as they exert themselves to comply with the very proper requirements which the Board of Trade demand for the safety of any passengers the Great Eastern may carry.* That the number of these same passengers will be limited in the extreme on the occasion of the first voyage seems beyond a doubt. Rightly or wrongly, the public evidently entertain a strong wish to see this great experiment fairly tested by the only test by which the merits of the vessel can be judged,—a real trip across the Atlantic and back. Of course before the *Great Eastern* leaves, the Board of Trade are determined to see that every precaution is adopted to secure the safety of the ship and those on board; but even with this qualified guarantee passengers will prefer to wait and judge for themselves what the ship can do on a regular voyage. The coasting trial trips which have as yet been made can no more be fairly taken as a criterion of what the Great Ship will do in an Atlantic gale than if we were to judge from a run at the measured mile what a vessel could effect off the Cape of Good Hope. That the *Great Eastern* will never pitch heavily seems to be believed on all sides: that she will roll, and, to a certain extent deeply, appears equally undoubted, though the motion will be slow and steady.

Some time back we informed our readers of the principal requirements of the Board of Trade. Very many of these still remain to be done. Done they must and will be before the ship leaves; but we mention the fact that they still have to be effected as a reason for our belief that the Great Ship cannot and *is not likely to start before the middle of next month, if she leaves this Winter.*

The patches which were so unwisely put on the forward boilers before the ship left Portland are now being removed, and replaced with entirely new plates. The India-rubber packing between the lower flange of the iron masts is to be done away with, and its place supplied with hornbeam. This also is to be done at Holyhead, and will of course take time to perfect. No bilge and feed-pumps have been fitted to the main machinery, which is still dependent on its feed-water being supplied by the donkey-engines. This, as we have before pointed out, is a most objectionable arrangement, as, in case of donkeys breaking down (and, in spite of every care, on both trial trips they have always done so,) the engines must come to a dead stand. As this is a matter which can only affect the speed of the ship, and not in any degree interfere with its safety, the company, of course, have a right to their own way; but, if they have any regard to the commercial success of the *Great Eastern*, they would be wise to adopt every precaution against the possibility of a slow voyage. It is urged, and with truth, that to fit these feed-pumps now would require a delay of at least two or three months, and that the vessel could not then start for America before next Spring. Those best acquainted with the internal arrangements of the ship think that such a delay would be of great advantage to the future success of the vessel, as affording time for a thorough administrative organization of all its departments. This, at present is much needed, and until the vessel is solely and entirely given over to the charge of Captain Harrison and the officers under him, it can scarcely be looked for. One of the chief requirements of the Board is that fire pumps shall be fitted to the auxiliary engines of the screw, and to do this will require such an amount of time and labor that it is most probable that two powerful hand pumps will eventually be supplied instead. It is rumored, indeed, that at some remote period two such hand pumps were put on board, but of their whereabouts at present none can tell. These, with the fitting of extra boats, communication in case of accident with all the stoke-holes, better ventilation of the ship in some places apportioned to the crew, &c., are the main conditions insisted on by the Board of Trade before the vessel can receive her passenger certificate; and to do these as they ought to be done will require a delay which makes it absurd to expect that the *Great Eastern* can possibly leave England during this month. There is one precaution, however, which, though not required by the Board, is so imperatively necessary that unless it is adopted not even sailors would venture now to start for America in the *Great Eastern*. We mean, of course, precaution against cold. Only those who know what a North American Winter is, or who have been off the Banks of Newfoundland towards the end of November, can appreciate the extreme severity of the cold which prevails there. Yet throughout the *Great Eastern* there is not yet a single stove or hot-air pipe fitted to prevent either crew or passengers from almost freezing in such weather. It is true that these will all be put up before the vessel leaves, but this is only an additional element of delay, and one which makes it still more certain that the ship cannot leave at the time stated. Now as to the passage across, and the rate of speed which may be fairly expected. The results of the last trial trip have been carefully weighed, so that a fair approximation of her future success in point of steaming can now perhaps be better given than during the hurry and confusion of the late trial trips.

If the *Great Eastern* go to sea next Spring, her run is likely to be one of great success, for by that time both ship and engines will be in full working order, which they most certainly are not now. If, on the contrary, her trial trip across the Atlantic is hurried forward, it is more than probable that *the whole journey will prove a failure in speed.* The engineers will fear, and most reasonably fear, to drive the engines overmuch, for a break-down within ten miles of land, and a break-down in the middle of the Atlantic in a Winter's gale, are widely different things; and the vessel laboring only for a single day in a heavy sea will soon find out the weakest point in her engines. The paddle-engines are fitted with what is termed a "marine-governor," which, when a heavy wave forces round the paddles at great speed, instantly shuts off the steam till the machinery slackens down to the rate at which the governor is regulated; yet even with the aid of this governor (which by the way is not yet connected with the machinery) every one can understand how engines strain when, after flying round at 14, or perhaps 15, revolutions a minute, they are suddenly brought up to five or six. This is the kind of labor which tests ships' engines to the very utmost. This is the test which the *Great Eastern* has not yet had, and which when it comes will try both the piston and air pump rods of the paddle-engine to the very utmost. The trial trip showed that with an average amount of fair weather, for a vessel of such magnitude, her engines worked well and easily, but as the sea-going qualities of the *Great Eastern* cannot be fairly judged by a coasting voyage, so also machinery of such size and power require a proportionate amount of rough work to test it fully and satisfactorily. This test, as we have said, it has not yet undergone, and can only meet with in an ocean voyage—and for an ocean voyage the *Great Eastern* is not yet ready.

Apparently, there has been some miscalculation as to the size of her boilers to generate the steam-power required, for, though the boilers have done their duty admirably, it is believed that at full steaming the screw and paddle engines can find employment for more steam than the boilers are equal to supply. This may be, in a great measure, due to the fact that for her size the *Great Eastern* is "under-powered," as it is called. Few steamships are built at a lower proportion than that of one-horse power to four tons. In the *Great Eastern* the horse-power is only one to nearly nine tons, and the speed which is gained with this disproportion is due entirely to the length of the ship and her unequaled form.

As regards the trip to America, in a commercial point of view—that is, to realize money by exhibiting the ship at Portland or New-York,—*it is certain that for this year the time is past.* To arrive in the United States in the middle of Winter, when even with the Americans the season of travel is over, would be to make a failure of the whole affair. It has been suggested that on leaving Holyhead she should rather go round to Southampton and there be thoroughly fitted for sea in the best style of ocean-going steamers, taking in her supplies of rope, spare spars, and extra boats (none of which are yet on board), and, in fact, completing her with every requisite, and reducing to system her extensive internal administration. Such a course would be merely doing justice to a ship which is supposed to be built as a model and example of what ocean navigation ought to be, and which, unfortunately, may afford an illustration the very reverse of all this if she goes to the West this Winter. Advantage might also be taken of such a pause to fit the machinery with whatever is really wanted, and perhaps also to beach the vessel at Milford-haven or Southampton, and clean the bottom, which is very foul with weeds.

In the meantime she still remains a show ship at Holyhead, visited daily by thousands and thousands. Almost every hour brings in heavily laden passenger trains. The uncomfortable looking fishing village of Holyhead is full to repletion, and woe betide the unlucky *voyageur* who comes down by the night train in the expectation of getting a bed. Paltry little dens and roadside alehouses command a price for dingy accommodation which would make our best London houses stare. The daily number of visitors is greater now than ever it was at Portland, and all the chief seaports of the United Kingdom where the *Great Eastern* could stay, and very many also where she could not, are clamorous in their solicitations and invitations to get her round. On Wednesday the directors of the Northwestern Railway entertain the directors of the Great Ship Company at a grand banquet at Holyhead, at which a number of celebrities are to be present.

On the same day at 1 o'clock an immense blast is to be fired at Holyhead. The charge of powder will be nearly 6,000 pounds, stowed in three chambers, and a face of cliff 100 feet high by 120 wide is expected to be dislodged in a mass of no less than 30,000 tons. This stone is to be used in the construction of the breakwater.

CHINA.

MR. WARD IN PEKING.

From the Overland China Mail.

From the north of China we have the important intelligence that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has been courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and has entered Peking, where he was to exchange the ratified treaties. An officer who accompanied him a portion of the way says that "the Chinese authorities were very polite and condescending," and that they asserted their Government was prepared and anxious to receive all the Ministers in a peaceful and courteous manner.

From the Friend of China.

The American Minister, Mr. Ward, has succeeded in reaching Peking; and will, it is expected, be able to send home his finally ratified treaty by the next mail. As one clause in this treaty gives the United States liberty to tender their good offices in any difficulty between the Chinese Government and the Western Powers, we may be sure that Mr. Ward will not be long in putting that liberty into practice.

A correspondent of our northern cotemporary, writing from on board the American chartered steamboat *Toey-wan*, at anchor in the Peh-tang River stream, to which the Chinese wished Admiral Hope to proceed before the Taku affair—tells of the arrival there, from Peking, on the 1st inst., of a Russian courier, with dispatches for Gen. Moravieff, Governor of Siberia; these dispatches being from the Russian Minister at Peking.

Count Moravieff himself reached the Peh-tang river on the 14th ult. in the Russian steamer *America*, or rather he reached the Gulf on the 14th, and was afterwards conveyed into the Peh-tang by the American steamer *Toey-wan*, kindly placed at his disposal by the United States Commodore "for the purpose of communicating with the Chinese." Of American movements he says:

The junk had mandarins on board who brought a letter from the Governor of the Province of Chihli, appointing the 8th for an interview with Mr. Ward. Accordingly on the morning of the 8th we went in to the river which we had seen on our former visit; it is about six miles to the northward of the Pei-ho, and is named the Pehtang, after the village at the entrance. There is a bar at the mouth with from ten to twelve feet of water on it at high water, but the river deepens to four and five fathoms inside; there is a fort on each side, and a few troops stationed here. Several mandarins came on board when we got inside the bar, and desired us to anchor, which we did about two miles below the town; and Mr. Ward, the Commodore, and members of the legation went up in junks, fitted up for the occasion. During the interview the governor several times alluded to the battle of the Pei-ho, and appeared to be desirous of saying something in extenuation of the course pursued by them, but said nothing about our being there; he also asked why the English and French Ministers had left the Gulf, and what they intended doing, &c. Mr. Ward told him that he came here to attend to his own business, and knew nothing about the English and French. The answer arrived from Peking on the 14th, giving our Minister permission to go there. Arrangements were made for traveling, by the Chinese, to the satisfaction of Mr. Ward, and he started on the 20th with the members of the legation, and the following officers of the *Powhatan:* Lieutenants Trenchard and Habersham, Surgeons Fox and Sanford, Captain (M. C.) Taylor, Purser Gallaher, Engineer Shock, Chaplain Wood, and Secretary Allmand.

From the Hong Kong Correspondent of the London Times.

By Shanghai advices we learn that a Russian gunboat had brought news of the American Minister's arrival at Peking. No letters had been received, and consequently nothing further had transpired. It was also reported that he was expected at Shanghai about the 24th inst.

From the London News, Oct. 18.

The advices from Shanghai which we published yesterday confirm the statement that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, had set out for Peking by the Peh-tang River, and add (although the evidence is rather inferential than direct) that he had arrived in the Imperial capital. The Peh-tang, it will be remembered, is the stream by which the Governor of Pechelle invited Mr. Bruce to go to Peking, contrary to the arrangement that he had made with the Imperial Commissioners, and not until after the Admiral had begun to remove the obstructions from the mouth of the Pei-ho. Mr. Ward, the members of his Legation, and half a dozen officers of the United States Navy, after waiting six days at the village of Peh-tang to learn the Imperial pleasure, left their own vessel at the mouth of the river, and embarked in junks, which the Chinese Government had fitted up for the occasion, and are said to have been treated with much condescension. The next mail will probably bring positive intelligence of the arrival of the Minister of the United States at Peking.

From the language held by the Governor of Chi-li to Mr. Ward, and from the reported character of the Imperial edicts, explaining the Takoo affair, which are said to have reached Canton, it may fairly be assumed that had Mr. Bruce been willing to be the object of "much condescension," and to place himself and the honor of this country at the mercy of Chinese officials, he might have been on his way home from Peking by this time with a ratified treaty. Each Minister acted last June according to the antecedent policy and experience of his nation. The American Minister—without a war to terminate and crown, with only commercial interests to consider, without a treaty right to go to the Chinese capital—must get to Peking as best he might. Like us, he chose to go by way of Tien-tsin; he presented himself at the booms of the Pei-ho and demanded a passage; and had Admiral Hope opened a way through the barriers, his determination was to rush up. The militia at Taku refused to give entrance to his modest escort, and our force was unable to clear the way; it was under these circumstances that Mr. Ward, without waiting for an invitation, applied to the Governor of the province of Chi-li to give him access to Peking. The American Minister took a practical business-like view of a position which was one of great freedom. The situation of our Minister was very different. His treaty conferred rights and privileges far surpassing those inscribed in the document of which Mr. Ward was the bearer, and many of which were as distasteful to the Chinese Government as they were favorable to the interest of the Chinese people.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 10th of August, says:

It appears that General Mouravieff, the Governor of Siberia, had also arrived in the Pei-ho, and special messengers had been dispatched to the Russian Minister at Pekin; his presence excites some surprise. The Russians appear to have a perfect understanding with the Chinese authorities.

And the overland China *Mail* says:

It is rumored, but on no good authority, that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. Gen. Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has paid a visit to the mouth of the Pei-ho, and was about to be followed there by no less than four Russian gun-boats. It was not known what was the object of assembling so large a force at the mouth of the Pei-ho, as he appeared to be on good terms with the Chinese authorities.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH EXPEDITION.

From the London News.

The Chinese Government, now, it is understood, expresses its regret at the misunderstanding. It is alarmed at the disappearance of the English and French Ministers, which it can only explain by its fears. Meanwhile, the two Western Governments are preparing an expedition of which little is certainly known, but which, if all its parts are proportionate, will be a large one. The political direction of this expedition will demand qualities of the first order. It cannot possibly be our interest further to disorganize the Chinese Empire by weakening the Central Government, already too feeble, and visiting its provinces with the horrors of war. It cannot be our interest further to involve ourselves in the politics of the East by acquiring territory in the Celestial Empire. We have simply to vindicate the honor of our flag, and obtain the execution of our treaty. When once the wall of ignorance in which interested mandarins have inclosed their Emperor is broken down, and that potentate acquires the conviction that his interests and ours in the extension of trade are identical, it may, perhaps, prove an advantage for us that we have the right to go to Peking unburdened with the obligation of maintaining a permanent embassy there. After all, our permanent interests in China are summed up in the extension of our commerce. Our duties follow our interests, and the main source of our difficulties has been their neglect. But this is a topic demanding an independent examination.

Queenstown and the American Mails.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It has, we believe, been definitely arranged that Queenstown is henceforth to be a port of call for the Cunard line of steamers. The natural facilities presented by that fine harbor have already been taken advantage of by the New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company for a similar purpose; and we shall not be surprised if the example thus set by two great North American lines is followed by the Montreal Steamship Company, better known as the Canadian line. A private meeting was held at the Committee of Merchants' Room in Cork, on Thursday last, in which a plan for a system of thorough booking, in connection with the railway companies of Europe and America, was submitted. The subject, we are told, was fully discussed, and a deputation appointed to solicit the aid of the Directors of the Great Southern and Western of Ireland, in furtherance of a project which should, if properly carried out, insure a large measure of public support. We have ourselves always regarded favorably the idea of making Queenstown a port of call out and home, especially for the American mails; and now that Cork is connected with the railway system of the United Kingdom, the additional postal facilities presented by such an arrangement are self-evident. Queenstown seems to be designed by the hand of nature for such a purpose, lying as it does in the track of vessels going to or returning from the northern ports of the American Continent.

Trial for Murder in New-Jersey.

SOLOMON COLE ACQUITTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newton, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

The trial of Solomon Cole, indicted with Dr. David D. Wickham, for the murder of the wife of Cole in March last, has occupied the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for Sussex County, during the whole week. The evidence was mainly circumstantial; there were some fifty-five witnesses examined on the part of the State, and about half a dozen called by the defendant.

After a faithful investigation, the case was submitted upon a full, clear, and able charge from the learned Judge who presided at the trial, Hon. E. W. Whelpley. After an absence of two hours, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, which verdict, under the evidence of the case, was anticipated. The evidence against Wickham was of a much stronger character than that against Cole. Wickham has fled the country, and has so far escaped justice. As the cause of the death of Mrs. Cole seemed, from the facts of the case presented at the Coroner's inquest, to have been poison, the stomach and other parts of the body of Mrs. Cole were, by the advice of the physicians, submitted to Professor Dorrmus, of the New-York Medical College and School of Pharmacy, for a chemical analysis, who, with Dr. Bern L. Budd, his associate, made a full, complete and satisfactory examination, resulting in the detection of some small portions of arsenic and antimony, but particularly strychnine, which last poison, in their opinion, was the cause of her death.

The evidence of these accomplished chemists and physicians, was so direct and pointed, the mode of their operation so clear, and the results so palpable and satisfactory, that after hearing them and the other physicians, whose opinions were founded, in a great degree, on those of the Professors, the counsel on the part of the defendant did not even attempt to question the correctness of their theory or of their conclusions. W. S.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Columbus, Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, Oct. 29, gives the following particulars of the fugitive slave case at Columbus, Ohio, previously reported by telegraph:

"Deputy United States Marshal W. L. Manson arrested a fugitive slave at Columbus, yesterday, named Tobe, *alias* John Tyler, *alias* Price—the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin, of Cabell County, Virginia. The facts of the case, narrated in their order, are as follows:

About a year ago a description of the fugitive was given to Mr. Manson, and he was authorized to capture him. On the 13th of September, Mr. Manson heard that Tobe had been living at Oberlin and Mount Gilead, and had been arrested on a charge of burglary, but was acquitted at the latter place. In the interim he had married a negro woman, whom he left at Mount Gilead. Mr. Manson decoyed him to Columbus, where he arrived yesterday, and was immediately seized. The fugitive resisted desperately. Deputy Manson says he (the negro) hurled him about as if he had been a boy, and several others realized the strength of his muscles, and the sharpness of his teeth, in a very unpleasant degree. Manson's right hand was scarified, and the skin was pulled from one of the thumbs of a man named Mitchell. During the struggle, several persons interfered for the purpose of rescuing the fugitive, and were knocked down by the Marshal's posse. Furious excitement prevailed, but the prisoner was finally forced into the Cincinnati train, and was carried away, fighting for his liberty.

A telegraphic dispatch was sent to Xenia, notifying persons there to procure a writ of *habeas corpus* for the fugitive, and upon the arrival of the train, the Sheriff of Green County served his writ upon Mr. Manson, who refused to obey it. About one hundred and fifty negroes had also collected and were furiously excited, expressing determination to rescue the fugitive at all hazards. Some of them shouted "Rescue, Rescue," and rushed upon the train. The Marshal prepared for another struggle, but the conductor gave the signal to start, and the rescuers fled from the cars in hot haste. It is proper to state that the writ of *habeas corpus* served upon Manson was illegal, having been issued by virtue of a law which was repealed last winter.

The negro was immediately arraigned before United States Commissioner Newhall, who, upon the affidavit of James L. Thornburg, attorney in fact (and the brother) of Mrs. Griffin, proceeded with the examination. Several witnesses were examined, and all testified directly that Tobe had escaped from service in Cabell County, Va., about Christmas, 1854. His master, Solomon Thornburg, died a day or two afterwards and bequeathed Tobe, with other property, to Mrs. Griffin. The Commissioner, after a hearing, remanded the fugitive to the custody of James L. Thornburg, and he was immediately taken to Covington and lodged in the jail of that city.

PERSONAL.

"Nor'wester," writing to the Boston *Post*, says that the respected President of Columbia College has the prospect of ending his days in clover. His wife had the good fortune to inherit by the death of a relative, about a month ago, an estate estimated to be worth some seven hundred thousand dollars. The property comprises several entire blocks of houses in New-York City and in localities lying directly in the path of the march of improvement. The lady is to enjoy a life-interest in the estate, and it is then to be divided up among her share (six-thirteenths) of President King's children. Of course the other seven members of the family, who called a former Mrs. K. mother, will not be made a part of the divisor. The property, in its present comparatively undeveloped state, commands a rental of not far from $40,000 per annum.

The youngest son of the Viceroy of Egypt, Toussoun Pasha, arrived some days ago in Paris from London, and has gone on a visit to M. de Lesseps in Berry. His Highness, who, notwithstanding his extreme youth, speaks several European languages, is accompanied by an English governess, a French physician, and a numerous suite.

It was stated some time ago that Sir Hope Grant, whose deeds of valor in India must be familiar to all our readers, was likely to receive the command of the British troops in China. The statement is confirmed by the announcement: "Major-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in China."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who, with her husband, has been residing in London for the past three months, is about to proceed to Switzerland, where she will remain during the Winter with her daughter; her husband, Prof. Stowe, returning to America forthwith.

Mr. Philip Dorsheimer, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is in this City, stopping at the Astor House.

Herr Carl Formes is in Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the announcement of Mr. Stephenson's death, a regular scramble for the vacant seat for Whitby was commenced. Four gentlemen at once rushed into the field—two Liberals and two Conservatives.

A MS. novel, written more than 30 years ago by Lord Normanby, has fallen into the hands of a West-end publisher, who is said to have procured the necessary permission to publish.

There is a report afloat that Austria intends to avenge Solferino by prohibiting Italian operas in Vienna. Of course, this is a *canard!*

Of M. Victor Hugo's newest work *La Legende des Siècles*, 3,000 copies have been sold in the first few days, though the price is 15 cents.

The *Gazette Musicale* declares that the Swedish *dilettante* boast of having found a second Mlle. Lind in another national songstress, Mlle. Roeske.

Thanksgiving in Vermont and Massachusetts is appointed for Thursday, Nov. 24.

The Great Southern Mail.—"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"I learn that offers will be made, on or before the 1st proximo, by several persons, for expediting the great Northern and Southern mail between New-York and New-Orleans. The time for receiving proposals for this service was extended till the 1st of November, with a view to enable contractors to bid for the service contemplated by the Southwestern route, the only gap in which is about to be filled by the completion of one road on the route. There are three more routes upon which the mail may be carried. There are persons who say that they can undertake the contract to convey the mail between New-Orleans and New-York, daily, without failure, the year round, in three days. This would be as good as ballooning, and much more certain. It is to be remarked that, for this special service, the Department does not propose to pay a cent, unless for what is actually performed. The maxim of 'no play, no pay,' is to regulate this contract."

LAW REPORTS.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Action to Set Aside an Assessment of 1826.

Rupert J. Cochran vs. *The Mayor, &c., and twenty-two others.*—This was an action to set aside an assessment on certain property in Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, made in 1826, and now come on before Justice Mullen, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff claims to be the owner of the fee to a portion of four certain lots in the street and place designated, and alleges that two of them, together with two other lots belonging to other parties, were illegally sold, to pay an assessment irregularly made in 1826. The irregularity set forth is that some of the assessments were levied upon wrong parties, and that no notice of sale was served upon the owners before the lots were sacrificed to pay the assessments. The complaint also sets forth that the Corporation bought in the property at the time of the sale, and has since transferred it to the codefendants, but has never executed a lease therefor. The Court is asked to set the assessment under which the property was sold aside, as irregular and void, and to grant an injunction to restrain the one party of the defendants from executing a lease to the premises to the other.

The Corporation denies that the proceedings under which the assessments were made, and the property sold, were irregular, and sets up delay on the part of the plaintiff as an answer to the allegations of the complaint.

The plaintiff put in documentary evidence, tending to show that the assessments were made erroneously, and the sale of the property was irregular, and then relied upon the general proposition that his property could not be taken from him contrary to law, and contending that the plea of delay could not operate as a bar to his action.

The defence of the Corporation is based upon an opinion of Justice Clerke, given last year, in a similar case—Handley *vs.* The Mayor, &c. The opinion was as follows:

"A Court of Equity will not assume jurisdiction to review the proceedings of a Municipal Corporation in prosecuting a local improvement, or in assessing or collecting the means to complete it, if there exists no other reason for its interposition than the alleged invalidity of the proceedings.

The common law writ of *certiorari* is the appropriate remedy in cases of this nature; and it is no reason for granting the remedy prayed for in this action, that the defects, of which the plaintiff complains, in the defendant's proceedings, do not appear upon the record; that they can only be sustained by extrinsic proofs; and, therefore, that the objection could not be raised on a *certiorari*. (Mace *vs.* The Trustees of the Village of Newburgh. 15 How., Pr. R. 161.)

Judgment for defendants on demurrer.

There are a number of cases now on the calender, arising upon the same cause of action, brought by the same counsel, and which will be disposed of by the result in this; the present being regarded as a test case.

D. D. Field for plaintiffs; R. F. Andrews for Corporation and co-defendants.

Robbing the Mail—

MISCELLANEOUS.

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HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray. Men, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also recovering its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES: In the *Express* of Monday evening I noticed a statement in relation to the complaint preferred by me to the Police Commissioners against Sergeant Joseph Soudder, of the Second Ward Police, which statement is so entirely erroneous that I am compelled to notice it. The point on which this charge is founded is simply this: That on the morning of the 26th, while on duty, intrusted by his superiors with the supervision of the policemen in the Ward, he left his post of duty, and left the Ward for several hours in the silent and dangerous part of the night, to indulge in the jovial hilarity of a social party of friends. I do not complain of his social or private habits, but I do object to his leaving the lives and property of the Ward thus exposed when intrusted to his care. It is well known, however, by many of our citizens in the Ward, that this is not the only time in which our Sergeant has neglected his duty, and I only thought that the statement of the first should be before the Commissioners for their action in the premises. If under the present organization of the Department such wholesale neglect of duty may be tolerated or excused, especially on the part of commanding officers, to what extent may a patrolman not go; and if, on the other hand, a gross violation of the discipline has been perpetrated, let such not find its legitimate results.

Yours, JOHN J. MOLONEY,
Nov. 1, 1859. No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES—West 18th-st., near 5th-av. The ladies of this Church propose holding a Fair and Festival for the benefit of the Church during the third week in December, and take this method of asking the coöperation of the ladies of other parishes. Donations will be received by the Rector, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; Mrs. Marshall Bryan, No. 152 West 24th-st.; and Miss Comstock, No. 204 East 18th-st.

COUNTERFEITERS OF SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, BEWARE!—Judge Grier, of United States District Court, has granted an injunction to prevent the sale of an infringement of above article. This infringement is call "Condensed Lye."

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
300 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,500 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 286 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—A PARCEL OF SUperior red and white Hungarian wines, in wood and in glass, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, Room No. 6.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT—For sale by their Agent, C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—Address by HENRY BLANCHARD, Pastor of Church of the Restoration, at Polytechnic Institute THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *What constitutes a Christian.* Followed by a discussion by the members. The public are invited.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New York will hold its regular stated session in its room, Odd Fellow's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES,
Grand Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 112 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, &c. This will be sold to close a consignment, at 80 cents per gallon; barrels, 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A situation as competent nurse; would like the entire care of an infant; can take it from its birth; is accustomed to and fond of children; can sew neatly, if required; also, would like a situation for a young girl, aged 14, who is healthy, strong, useful and willing; good City references given; we are just leaving our present employer. Address ELLEN, Union-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, doing up fine muslins and French finting and hair-dressing; willing to travel to Europe. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; is willing to do light chamberwork.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DEsires to obtain a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; either in the city or country; willing to make herself useful. Can give the best of reference. Please address L. B., Station F., Post-office, 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as plain cook, washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A small private family, by a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her work; she is neat and obliging and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 348 6th-av., in a bakery, between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, FAITHful girl, to do waiting and chamberwork, or both. Best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court sts., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 4, for two days. Application to be made in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 296 1st-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and wait on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist with chamber work; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; understands all sorts of baking and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; can be seen for two days at her present employer's. Call between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, middle aged, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can make children's clothes, and do fine family sewing; is much experienced in the care and management of children. Reference given. Call at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOtel or boarding-house; a respectable woman who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands pastry; lived three years in her last situation. Good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 king-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook, without washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 45 West 33rd-st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, poultry and game; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen at No. 130 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take care of an old lady or do chamberwork and sewing; can produce five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable to take entire charge if required; is faithful in sickness, and obliging. The highest testimonials given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; will assist with washing and ironing; has six years reference from last place as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A GENtleman's family, by a woman of experience who understands thoroughly every branch of her business. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; would like to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, or waitress; is capable of either; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant; or as seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 252 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 229 West 17th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would do general work; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs. Wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required; understands all pastries. Has good reference from the last employer with whom she has lived. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid, or to do light chamberwork and sew; can do up fine muslin in a superior manner; has lived in her last place eight years. Address No. 1 East 21st-st., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman. Good City reference from her last place. Understands all branches of cooking. Apply at No. 145 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook, and would go as laundress; good references can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A steady respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, sisters, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 128 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the housework of a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or to do fine washing and plain sewing. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid; would prefer to travel, or would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 224 East 23d-st., near 1st-av, second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 31 Greene-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook and excellent baker. No one need apply but a small family; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply 171 East 11th-st.

WET NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a place for a wet nurse who has been in her employ about seven months, and to whom she can give the highest recommendations. Apply at No. 15 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD GERMAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH AND IRISH SERVANTS—They are neat, clean, tidy and well-recommended; employers will not be disappointed in procuring any of the above help by applying at the Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

ST. MARK'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House. The best servants, male and female, may be obtained here. We use our best endeavors to suit and satisfy all our customers. N. B.—Several excellent Protestant girls on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOKS BY two respectable women. German and Scotch Protestants, and as chambermaids and seamstresses by two German and English girls; also, by a number of smart girls of all nations as laundresses, nurses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks, plain cooks and general servants. Ladies cannot be disappointed if they apply at WESLEY & CO.'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, ice-creams and all kinds of fancy dishes. Also the French and English modes of cooking. Wages $10. Also, a regular waitress who thoroughly understands her business; wages $7. Best of City references given as to character and competency. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up muslins neatly; understands the duties of either situation thoroughly; would like to travel; excellent City reference. Call, for 2 days, at the store No. 36 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a very thorough, competent girl; a superior washer and ironer, and good cook; or as up-stairs servant cannot be excelled. The very best of references for either capacity given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to wait on a lady; good reference given by her present employer. Apply at No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND OBLIGING YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; understands her business well, as reference can show; no objection to country. Also a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and washer. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of grown children and do plain sewing and embroidering. No objection to travel with a family South or to California. Has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or to do kitchen work of a small family. Good City reference from her last place, where she was six years. Apply over liquor-store, 2d floor, corner of Hudson and York-sts., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring a situation for a respectable young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; will wait on a lady if required. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as cook and washer and ironer, the other as waitress or chambermaid; either City or country. Best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 156 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans, as nurse or chambermaid; can do general housework; best of reference. May be seen on application to Fairbanks & Co., No. 189 Broadway, or at No. 244 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A young English woman; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at room No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain seamstress; is willing to wait on a lady or go traveling with a lady; has six years' reference. Can be seen at No. 1,015 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as seamstress, can make and fit children's clothes, and the other to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork; both willing to make themselves useful. Inquire at No. 17 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse or seamstress; would like to travel with a family; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 145 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her chambermaid, either as chambermaid and sewer, or to help in the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 458 7th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of meat, pastry and jellies, and is an excellent baker; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 14th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 832 8th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; she understands her business in every respect, and has the best of reference. Address E. A., No. 308 3d-av., 2d story, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, OF LONG experience, a situation in a private family as cook; is perfectly competent, and can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 184 7th-av. near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS six years' City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 70 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 339 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 504 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork, or assist in the housework; would take care of children. Reference given. Call at No. 296 1st-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress and assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; would like to travel South, or go to California with a family. Call, for two days, at No. 181 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 52 Charles-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing, in a private family; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 506 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS, by a competent young woman; has the best of reference. Address E. A., No. 258 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation; understands all kinds of game and pastry. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a first-class family. Apply at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife, without children; are desirous of obtaining situations with a respectable Protestant family, where their services would be appreciated—the woman as housekeeper or cook, and the man as groom and coachman; they have filled various responsible situations with entire satisfaction to their employers, which their testimonials will show, together with the best of City references permitted. Address WILSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WANT A SITUation; just come from the country; the man as coachman, and would make himself generally useful if required; the woman as cook or laundress; they both understand their business thoroughly in all its branches, and can be highly recommended by their late employer. Address M. H., No. 219 Bowery. No objection to City or country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is a single young man, and has lived in the first families in this City; the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A temperate young man; is an experienced horseman and a groom; has driven both private and public; has the best of references Inquire of THOMAS NEWMAN, Foreman at Disbrow's Riding Academy, corner of 39th-st. and 5th-av., or can be seen at Taylor's livery stables, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner of 43d-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHes a situation as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived five years in his last place in this City; the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for two days. Address P. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant man as coachman or footman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 149 Grand st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, at light carpentering, or as porter or fireman. For particulars, address W. G. MAY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference can be given from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an Englishman; is a single man, with good City references. Address WAITER, grocery-store, No. 691 Houston-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; would be willing to make himself useful; has good reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to P. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, will be attended to, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A sober, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful, steady driver, well acquainted with the City; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call, or address a note, No. 15 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English Protestant man; he understands the care and management of horses and their appurtenances, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or at Robt. Jones', watchmaker, No. 20 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an industrious man; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good driver, and can come well recommended; has lived five years in his last place in the City. Address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, and No. 304 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom and assist in gardening, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Address A. B., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful to his employer if required. Can give good reference. Address B. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver, and understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE waiter, in a private family; can give the most satisfactory City reference; is a Protestant, and single. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Ask for or address A. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; he is a good driver and understands the management of horses; he is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address a note to M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. A note addressed to A. C., care of Mr. B. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway, will receive due attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant salesman or light porter in a dry goods or clothing store; references satisfactory. Address J. H. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as coachman. The highest City references as to capability. Address J. B., No. 1,026 Broadway, harness store, or can be seen at the above.

J. J. HARLEY, GARDENER.—GARDENS laid out in the most approved style, pruning and planting done to the most skilful manner, in the City or country. J. H. has had several years' practical experience in Europe and fifteen years in this country; he is ready to receive orders from his friends and customers by the job, day or week, or in any way to suit his employers. He can produce references of the most unexceptionable character. Call or address J. J. HARLEY, gardener, No. 356 East 10th-st., or at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

DRUGGIST.—THE ADVERTISER, A THOROUGH chemist and pharmaceutist, as well as graduate of medicine, desires to obtain a position in the capacity of buyer or salesman with a wholesale establishment; or would go and take charge of a branch retail store in connection with a house now in operation; has had a large experience, and can fully satisfy any party as to his ability and integrity. Address M. D., Box No. 71 Lower Post-office.

HATTERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a hat and cap jobbing house; is perfectly familiar with the trade and acquainted with most manufacturing hatters; has had several years' experience, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address C. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as footman and waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 76 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT MEN WHO HAVE had experience in manufacturing fine clothing, to take charge of the cutting and manufacturing departments of a clothing-house in Boston; the best references with regard to ability and character will be required. Address Box No. 3,622 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 YEARS of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. No others need apply. Address, stating age and references, N. H. A., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH breast of milk; a Protestant; would prefer one young, and a widow who would desire a pleasant home. Inquire, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. at No. 193 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID, WHO CAN MAKE dresses, &c., &c., and is capable, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 61 Lafayette-place, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED—To go to Albany. Permanent employment given to a good workman. Address Box No. 125 *Times* Office, stating residence.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER WANTED.—Wanted a competent, energetic publisher for a daily paper. Address, with reference, S. G. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO LEARN THE WHOLEsale drug business, 14 or 15 years of age. Salary $50. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at No. 798 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SUITABLE PERSON TO ATTEND in a Piano-forte wareroom; one who understands tuning preferred. Apply at 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT TWELVE years old, to attend an office and run errands. Apply at Room No. 15, No. 42 Pine-st., at 11 o'clock to-day.

FURS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

LADIES' FURS! LADIES' FURS!
HUDSON BAY SABLES! HUDSON BAY SABLES!
RUSSIAN SABLES! RUSSIAN SABLES!
MINK SETS! MINK SETS!
CLOAKS! CAPES! MUFFS and VICTORINES!
CHILDREN'S FURS! A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
GENT.'S FUR GLOVES! GENT.'S FUR GLOVES!
SLEIGH ROBES!
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

GRAND OPENING.
FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, At WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.
LADIES' FURS, LADIES

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Raoul; or, the Magic Star—Whirligig Hall.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Wreck Ashore. Evening: The Wreck Ashore—The Dumb Belle.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Dissolving Views—Journey Through Great Britain and Ireland.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 386 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 19th ult., reached this port last evening. The general outline of her news was previously obtained through the *Nova Scotian*, at Quebec; but we enlarge it by extracts of interest from our London files. We receive confirmation of the announcement that a treaty of peace, on the Villafranca basis, had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria at Zurich. The treaty between Austria and Sardinia would be signed in a few days, after the transaction of some necessary formalities. There seems to be no room to doubt that the long-talked-of Congress of European Powers will soon assemble—possibly at Brussels. The accusation of partisanship and intrigue in behalf of the dethroned Italian Princes, against Mr. Joseph Binda, U. S. Consul at Leghorn, is supported by strong evidence of an *ex parte* character; but the defendant has a right to be heard before he is condemned by public opinion.

Particulars are received of the journey of Mr. Ward, the American Commissioner, up the Pei-ho. He was courteously received by the authorities on the way, and, without doubt, reached Peking in safety. The *Overland China Mail* expects that, by the next mail, Mr. Ward will be able to send home his finally ratified treaty.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, on board the *Great Eastern*, enumerates divers reasons why the vessel, in her unprepared condition, is unable to cross the Atlantic this Winter. It is, however, generally believed that the trip will be undertaken during the present month.

It is announced from Washington that Sir William Ouseley has concluded a treaty, which only awaits signature, with Costa Rica, and has prevailed upon President Martinez to approve the British Mosquito Treaty now pending before the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Dimitry's reception by the Provisional Government of Costa Rica was entirely cordial. He expected to leave at an early day for Nicaragua. A new contract for the construction of a canal had been entered into with Ran Runnels under the Free Transit Decree.

The trial of the Harper's Ferry insurgents has now reached the eighth day. Yesterday the counsel for the prisoner Brown argued at some length a motion for an arrest of judgment, on the ground of variance between the verdict and the evidence, and because the prisoner had been convicted upon the entire indictment, certain counts of which were incompatible. Mr. Hunter replied for the Commonwealth, and the Court reserved its decision. The trial of Edward Coppie was then resumed, the testimony being no more than a repetition of that obtained in the case of Brown. While these proceedings engage the lawyers in Virginia, the rebels are not forgotten, or likely to be, in New-York. Last evening Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered the fourth lecture in the Plymouth course to a crowded audience in Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, his subject being "Lessons for the Hour." As was generally anticipated, he spoke at length on the outbreak, eulogizing John Brown as a hero and a saint. So unequivocal was he in his approval of the proceedings of Brown's party that he declared their leader to have a better right to hang Gov. Wise than Gov. Wise has to hang him. The entire lecture was an unlimited indorsement of the right of insurrection. An Insurrection Prayer Meeting, in behalf of Brown and his associates, was also held last evening in the Shiloh Church on Prince-street. Rev. H. H. Garnett made a stirring address. The Hon. John P. Hale makes his voice heard from Chicago, in denial of his participation in the plans of John Brown. He states in the broadest terms that he had never heard of Brown's project until he read of its defeat in the papers; and, needlessly, enters into the revelations of Col. Forbes, in order to disclaim the active part assigned to him by that revelator. He had met Forbes in relation to several public meetings of foreign residents in New-York, and had held various interviews with him in regard to topics of that character; but at none of them had the scheme of servile insurrection been propounded or discussed.

A train of thirteen cars, all of which were filled with excursionists, was thrown off the track of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yesterday, near Watertown, Wis. Besides a large number who were badly wounded, eight persons were killed.

The Tammany Hall Democracy gathered last evening in Tammany Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the State and County nominations. The meeting was a large one, and, for a Tammany audience, it was quite orderly. The Chair was occupied by Mr. James T. Brady, who on assuming it made a speech, in which he referred to the recent bloodshed in Virginia as attributable to the teachings of the Republican Party. He was followed by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who took a similar view of the matter, and concluded with an urgent call upon the Democracy to appear in their might on the coming election day, and restore the confidence in the Union shaken by the Republicans. Mr. Dickinson was followed by Hon. John Cochrane, in a like strain, and then, as Mr. John Van Buren was found to have vanished, the meeting separated.

A remarkable case is on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Mullen, brought by one Cogheran against the City and others. The plaintiff seeks to set aside a sale of real property in this City, which was made for non-payment of an assessment levied in 1826. The ground is certain irregularities in the assessment. A number of suits involving the same question are depending upon the result of this.

The work of correcting the Registry lists of City electors was commenced yesterday, and will be concluded to-day. The books in each district are kept open until 9 o'clock P. M. The work of registering went on quite briskly, particularly after the close of working hours, and a general deference to the requirements of the law was manifested.

The demand for Flour was firm, and prices were sustained. Wheat was in moderate request, partly on speculation, at uniform rates. Barley was active and buoyant. Sales of 1,500 bales Cotton were made at full quotations. Sugars were in good request. Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, and Molasses were moderately inquired for. A more satisfactory business was reported in Provisions. The movements in other branches of trade were generally restricted.

Writs of Prohibition.

We mentioned yesterday that Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, and Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, convicted of murder, were both served with a writ of prohibition, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday morning. Judge R., it will be remembered, had interposed in the case peremptorily to order a new trial,—being satisfied that the previous trial was faulty or insufficient. This new writ orders him as well as the prisoner to desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the case. This writ of prohibition is so rarely exercised in this country that some of our readers may be interested in a statement of its nature and the occasion for its use.

A writ of prohibition, then, is what English law books call one of the King's prerogative writs, and was formerly issued in England only out of the Court of King's Bench. In course of time, however, the Court of Chancery, the Common Pleas and Exchequer, in order to preserve "the ease and quiet of the subject," commenced to issue this writ. It was, in all cases, directed to the Judges and parties of a suit in any inferior Court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion that either the cause itself, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other Court. And if either the Judge or the party proceeded after such prohibition, an attachment could be had against them to punish them for the contempt, at the discretion of the Court that awarded the writ, and an action lay against them to repair the party injured in damages. Formerly in England, the writ of prohibition was principally used by the common-law courts to restrain the exercise of civil jurisdiction by the clergy, and great struggles were constantly maintained between the temporal and spiritual courts concerning the writ, and the proper objects of it.

This writ, though for obvious causes seldom used with us, has always been one of the legal processes allowed by the common law of the land, the Revised Statutes of our State declaring that it shall only be issued out of the Supreme Court, and that it shall be applied for upon affidavits, by motion, in the same manner as writs of mandamus. Should the Supreme Court, after argument of the return to the writ of prohibition granted in the case of Appo by Justice Ingraham, be of opinion that the Court of Oyer and Terminer has not legally the jurisdiction exercised in Appo's case by Judge Roosevelt, the course is to give judgment, with nominal damages, for the party complaining—in this case, the State of New-York—and to prohibit the inferior Court, and also the prisoner, from any further proceedings in that Court. On the other hand, if the Supreme Court shall think there is no competent ground for interfering with the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and that that Court has the jurisdiction it claims, then judgment is to be given against the State on its application for a writ of prohibition, and another mysterious writ, called a writ of *consultation*, should be awarded. The "old books," as lawyers call them, say that the writ of consultation is so called, because, upon deliberation and consultation had, the Judges find the prohibition to be ill-founded, and therefore by this writ they return the cause to its original jurisdiction, to be there determined in the inferior Court. This was the course adopted on the return to a writ of prohibition to the Court of General Sessions in the year 1848, in a case where an indictment had been found at General Sessions for an offence triable in that Court, and the indictment, on being removed to Oyer and Terminer by an order of the Circuit Judge, was sent back by the latter Court to the General Sessions for trial.

Phillips on John Brown.

Wendell Phillips addressed a large, respectable, incredulous, half-sympathizing and wholly delighted audience last evening in Brooklyn, upon John Brown's invasion of Virginia for the emancipation of her slaves. Judged purely as a literary performance, his lecture was admirable,—clear in statement, simple and strong in its language and style, abounding alike in classical allusions and in platform anecdotes, and delivered with an easy grace, in a soft, sweet voice and with just enough force to indicate earnestness without ever running into rant or mere declamation. Mr. Phillips said he had been speaking upon these and kindred topics for twenty years;—the polish and the perfect method of his discourse prove that the practice of that twenty years has not been wasted.

Knowing the general curiosity, (for it amounts to nothing more,) which would be felt just at the present to know what Mr. Phillips would have to say upon this subject, we present a full report of his lecture in our columns this morning. Nobody, we presume, will be disappointed at its general tenor. Mr. P. himself, with considerable sagacity, predicted that it would be denounced by the New-York Press as wholesale vituperation;—but he did both himself and the Press scanty justice in this prediction. It was too sophistical,—perhaps we may safely say, too plausible,—to be thus dismissed.

Mr. Phillips first brought the general complaint against the American people that they were afraid to govern their public conduct by simple faith in individual man, and sought to prop up the social fabric by laws, and churches, and social habits and Constitutions,—against all which devices of the old-world civilization he launched the polished arrows of his keen, sarcastic sneers. He then proceeded to say that John Brown was the only American who had acted boldly up to the true American idea, cast aside all these false and fatal wrappings of an *effete* conservatism, and refused to regard anything as Government, or any statute as law, except those which conformed to his own sense of justice and of right. Virginia was not a State—Mr. Wise was not a Governor—the Union was not a nation; all these so-called Governments were organized piracies, and John Brown was to-day the only real and true Government on the soil of Virginia, and had an infinitely better right to hang Gov. Wise than Gov. Wise had to hang him. This was the argument of the lecture. Presented with clearness and skill, diversified by sarcasms and invectives of intense and remorseless bitterness, and delivered with a silvery sweetness alike of voice and of manner, in most striking contrast with the blazing ferocity of the sentiments uttered, it was impossible to avoid the charm and fascination of the discourse, or to be blind, for a moment, to the utter hollowness and falsity of the principle inculcated.

The audience was evidently made up largely of Anti-Slavery men;—but they had been in the habit of bringing too much common sense to the discussion of the subject to be misled by the sarcasms of Mr. Phillips. He had their acquiescence in his abstract propositions,—their cordial sympathy and applause in what he said of the courage and manly bearing of Brown himself,—their prompt laughter at his well-told anecdotes,—and their keen intellectual relish of his biting invectives and his gilded sneers. But not a dozen out of the thousands who heard him gave any assent to his diatribes against the Union, his sneers at Washington, or his prophetic declarations that the movement of Brown was only the first gun which, like that at Lexington, was speedily to usher in a War of Independence. Nor were any of them, we presume, quite so far removed from the common realities of life as to suppose that anything like government is possible on the basis of mere faith in individual man,—or that even an advanced American society is prepared as yet to dispense with laws and constitutions, and to let every man become his own John Brown. There may, perhaps, come a state of the world in which such things may be possible:—but neither Mr. Phillips, nor any of those who heard him, will live to see it. So long as human nature remains what it is, we suspect we shall always find some other government necessary than that of the sidewalk; for, if all other is abandoned, the sidewalk itself will become intolerable.

Public Life in Baltimore.

Although men of all classes and professions must die sooner or later, there are various kinds of departures appropriate to specific cases. The soldier meets his end most fitly on the battle-field; the sailor on the sea; the policeman in the hot pursuit of some desperate Bill Sykes; the patriot on the martyr's scaffold; the statesman in the halls of legislation, like a Chatham or an Adams; the Louisiana Judge or the New-Orleans physician in a brilliant street-duel. As there is a time appointed to all men to die, so to each may some way and place be found specially apt for the shuffling off of his mortal coil.

Where, then, should a Mayor of Baltimore yield up his breath if not in a genuine "plug-muss?"

The gentleman who has been filling the office of acting Mayor of Baltimore, has, it appears, been fully alive to the proprieties of his position, has got himself mixed up in a thorough row, and has received a ball in the thigh from a pistol fired by the reporter of a newspaper, the wound being dangerous, though not necessarily fatal. This worthy dignitary was not personally engaged in the affray in which the shot was fired. Actual armed participation in such affairs has not yet become one of the incidents of official life in Baltimore. The Mayor is not absolutely required to head mobs or fight in person, but there can be nothing more becoming than his presence at all scenes in which fighting is going on. On this occasion the reporter was in a telegraph office, in company with other persons, including the acting Mayor, when the operator made some remarks upon the shawl worn by "the gentleman of the Press," which rendered it necessary according to Baltimore notions of etiquette, that the latter should murder the critic on the spot. He accordingly drew his pistol for the purpose of discharging this painful duty, when the operator indecently endeavored to escape the reward of his crime by grasping the pistol and trying to wrest it from the hands of his executioner. In the struggle the weapon went off, and the acting Mayor, being close by, and anxiously intent upon the proceedings, received the ball in the neighborhood of the femoral artery. From the consistent vigor displayed by the "shooting" party in Baltimore, as contrasted with the indecision which has so far characterized the "reform" movement, we presume this *régime* of the pistol will not come to an end until every prominent citizen of the place carries a bullet in some portion of his person; and if the attainment of any such consummation would establish peace and order in that respectable city, we confess we should long for a thoroughly sanguinary encounter. Why can't the Baltimore men do all their necessary shooting and kniving in a single week of every year, instead of scattering it over twelve months, and scandalizing the civilized world, and afflicting every body out of their borders by the perusal of their atrocities? Why not have a grand street fight, say the first week in January, in which every body may commit as many "assaults, with intent to kill," as competent Judges shall pronounce necessary to his comfort, and then lead a quiet life until the 31st of December next ensuing? Anything is better than a weekly telegraphic list of "musses," and *mêlées*, and wholesale rapes, and sacks and pillage ashore and afloat.

The "Reform" movement has been on foot in Baltimore for some time, and it has promised great things. It was intended to purge the city of ruffians of every type; to make murder and arson offences cognizable by the Courts; to make voting at the elections not necessarily fatal to well-disposed and decent people; to draw a line of demarcation between the police and criminal population; and, in short, to render Baltimore as nearly habitable for a person with ordinary nerves as any such place can be made within the short space of one or two years. We have had many such promises from Baltimore Reformers before, but the foreign public has never been able to ascertain, with anything like accuracy, what they were worth, until election-day came round. The elections are the test by which we ascertain who are the ruling classes in the city, who have things their own way, whose will it is which is sure to be executed. These critical elections occur to-day, and we shall know before night whether the "Plug-uglies" have abdicated or not.

We honestly confess that we do not expect to hear that those gentlemen have abated one iota of their pretensions. On Wednesday night last a Know-Nothing mass meeting was held in Baltimore, which they attended in great force, and they indicated their position and intentions by mottoes and transparencies, carried in procession as well as arranged around the platform. Of these the Baltimore *Exchange*, a thoroughly reliable authority, says:

"They were of the most brutal and indecent description. Some of them were too obscene for publication. All of them distinctly avowed the deliberate purposes of the American Party to triumph in the coming election by violence and fraud. Upon one of them, brought by the delegation from the Eleventh Ward, was the inscription, '*We will not Count the Votes*,' the meaning of which—by the destruction of the ballot-boxes in the Tenth and Twentieth Wards, at the recent election—is made sufficiently plain. Upon another was the significant declaration that '*The Third Ward is "Awl Right,"*' the word *awl* being substituted by a representation of that instrument. Upon another transparency from the same Ward, was a picture of a clenched fist with the motto—'*With this "we will do the work."*' A transparency from the Seventh Ward proclaimed the fact that '*The "Awl is Useful in the Hand of an Artist;"*' while on another from the Second Ward, was the insolent inscription, '*Reform Ticket and Reform Man—If "You can Vote, I'll be D—d."*'

The "Awl" here celebrated is not, as our readers might imagine, a testimony to the style of orthography adopted in the public schools of Baltimore. It is the literal shoemaker's "awl" which the enlightened citizens of this American city use on election day for the purpose o boring their way through obstinate masses o respectable electors, in order to deter obese gentlemen of sedentary habits from meddling with the ballot-box, consecrated to the genius of Plug-Uglian independence!

Now there are ruffians of the stamp paraded in these placards, all the world over. We have them in undesirable abundance here in New-York. But we seek in vain for any other city of the Union, or of the world, in which the respectable, orderly classes of the community, as well as the authorities of the law, are so thoroughly cowed that the thieves, burglars, bullies and brothel-keepers, actually hold public meetings, announce their intention to prevent legal voting by force, and defy all peaceable citizens to come to the polls? In what other city are the decent classes so abject and despised, and sheer bestiality so triumphantly rampant that obscene mottoes and devices may be displayed around a platform before a large political gathering without a whimper of remonstrance or opposition from educated, refined, patriotic fathers, brothers and husbands such as Baltimore contains by thousands? Is it possible that our Baltimore friends are about to treat us to a repetition of the scenes which attended the overthrow of the Western Empire—civilization extinguished, religion trampled under foot, law shut up in dusty tomes by an uprising of the dregs of society, the sweepings of jails and brothels; all, in short, that an old and worn-out society yields of brutality and ferocity? Our own rowdies, as we have said, are bad enough, but they have sufficient respect left for the community to confine their orgies to their slums and drinking-shops, and if they hold meetings at all, to attend them in the guise of American citizens, with something like the language of morality and decency upon their lips.

English Smuggling in Mexico.

We have already mentioned the cruise of the British sloop-of-war *Calypso* on the Western coast of Mexico, and her direct participation in smuggling silver out of that country without paying the export duty which the laws of Mexico impose upon it. We are now able to state in addition, upon reliable authority, that this English vessel has actually used force to prevent the officers of the Mexican Government from enforcing their laws. The facts of the case were these:

The *Calypso* was lying off a secluded cove, or small harbor, somewhere in the neighborhood of San Blas, on the Pacific Coast, ready to receive such specie as should be clandestinely brought off to her in launches. A small armed vessel, of the Mexican Coast service, proceeded to this locality with the intention of frustrating the plans of the smugglers. To this end she fired across the bows of one of the launches freighted with silver, and ordered them to close their illegal proceedings; upon which *the Calypso fired into the Mexican vessel*, and ordered the captain thereof to desist, or he would sink his craft. The Mexican was obliged to obey, and the *Calypso* completed her smuggling operations without further molestation.

Thus it appears that an English sloop-of-war not only violates the revenue laws of Mexico—a country with which she is at peace—but sustains such violation with her guns. This single act on the part of the *Calypso*, if perpetrated against a powerful nation, would constitute a perfect *casus belli*, and would infallibly be so treated. And if Mexico refuses to pay one dollar of her English debt, until England puts an end to her nefarious system of smuggling in Mexico, and makes amends for the past, she will be sustained in such refusal by the unanimous sentiment of the civilized world.

But this matter has a wider range than we have heretofore given it. The United States have an immediate and direct interest in the relations existing at present between Mexico and foreign Powers—more especially with England. It is well known that England and other European Powers have conventional stipulations with Mexico to the effect that a large portion of the customs of the latter country shall be appropriated to pay their claims. It is also a well-known fact that citizens of the United States hold claims against Mexico to a large amount. Many of these claims are of long standing, and our Government has not as yet taken a single step towards placing our demands on the same footing as those of other nations. We are in this matter entirely in the background.

Now, our exposition of the wholesale system of smuggling practised in Mexico by European Powers, and especially England, by which Mexico is defrauded of more than three-quarters of her revenue, taken in connection with the fact that these same Powers require that country to pay over to them a large portion of what little revenue is received, is stimulating those of our citizens who hold claims against Mexico to inquire whether this is not a matter requiring the attention of our Government. It is very certain that if the present smuggling system in Mexico is allowed to continue, and European Powers make exactions of a large portion of what revenue is received, American claims stand a very poor chance of liquidation.

The Fate of Brown.

We are glad to see that the *Journal of Commerce* urges the wisdom and good policy of committing Brown and his associate convicts to the Virginia Penitentiary instead of hanging them. The *Journal* will scarcely be suspected, even in Virginia, of giving such advice from any feeling of sympathy with these men, or any lack of detestation for their crime. It is, doubtless, governed by the same motives which would prompt the ultra Abolitionists to the opposite course, and lead them to desire the execution of Brown as the best possible service which could be done to their cause.

As the matter stands now, the whole mass of the Northern people, with the exception of the most ultra Abolitionists, (and their numbers are pitifully small,) are unanimous in cordial condemnation of this invasion, and of any violent crusade against Slavery in the Southern States. There is no difference of opinion upon this subject in this section of the country. Men of all parties, and of all shades of opinion on the general question of Slavery, look with unfeigned horror and detestation upon any armed invasion of the South, or any attempt to excite the Southern slaves to insurrection. At the same time it cannot be doubted that Brown's personal bearing throughout his trial—his courage, his courtesy, his perfect self-possession, and his evident conviction of the rightfulness of his acts, have awakened a personal sympathy for him, even in the hearts of those who most detest his principles and his conduct. His execution would deepen this feeling immensely and would give the active Abolitionists fresh ground for renewing their appeals to public sympathy and support. They would have an accession of *martyrs* to their cause,—and in any crusade of fanaticism martyrdom is infinitely the most available weapon which its enemies can devise or its friends desire.

The only conclusive reason for the execution of these men would be that their continued existence is incompatible with the safety of the State of Virginia. Fears would be entertained of attempts at rescue, and in the present excited state of the public mind the mere possibility of such an event would doubtless cause a general and painful anxiety. But after this excitement shall have passed away, we cannot believe that the State of Virginia will make any such proclamation of her weakness or her fears as the execution of these men, for such a reason, would imply. She is certainly strong enough to undertake the custody of criminals of whatever character within her borders. And even if Brown and his associates were to be turned loose again and sent home to the North, we do not believe them capable of inflicting half as much injury in their lives as would be caused by their deaths.

The great want of the public mind upon this subject is freedom from excitement and agitation. So far as the North is concerned, public sentiment was never in a healthier condition than it is at present. If Gov. Wise and the prominent public men of Virginia appreciate the importance to their own interests of perpetuating this state of things, they will abstain from any needless acts calculated to disturb it.

Too Sharp by Half.—As a general thing we are disposed to maintain friendly relations with that large, intelligent, respectable and influential portion of the business community who advertise through the columns of the Times. We consider them on the whole as decidedly the most estimable and useful part of the human family. The only fault we have to find with them is that their intellectual faculties seem to be preternaturally developed. They are becoming a great deal sharper than is either necessary or convenient, and we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of largely curtailing their privileges or else of appointing a special Cerberus to see that they do not abuse them.

In our advertising columns every man is at liberty, as a matter of course, to speak as strongly and as emphatically as he pleases concerning his own business affairs. There is a very general and a very natural desire, however, on the part of this enterprising class of people, to obtain editorial indorsements of their various projects for benefiting the human race and increasing their own riches thereby. Every inventor of a patent,—every vendor of a medicine,—every projector of a new branch of commerce, desires the editorial certificate to his enterprise and its merits. And as it is contrary alike to our principles and our practice ever to give such indorsements, the ingenuity of the commercial mind is forthwith taxed to obtain something that may seem equivalent thereto in the eyes of the public. We have seen accordingly in our advertising columns within the past few days such paragraphs as these:

"We commend the following communication to the attention of our readers, especially to those suffering from lung affections. The facts related in the several letters here published would seem to warrant the hope that," &c., &c.

"We seldom notice any of the advertisements in our paper, supposing that every advertiser can state his own claims to public confidence. Sometimes, however, a matter comes up of sufficient importance to justify a word from us. Such we deem to be the," &c., &c.

Now we beg to say, once for all, that *we* have nothing whatever to do with any of the matters thus pressed upon public attention in our name. We know nothing of them and cannot be held accountable for them in any form. Nor can we permit our advertising friends, hereafter, thus to speak in our name and on our behalf in regard to their own private interests. They can have *space* in our paper, at established prices, for whatever they themselves may wish to say,—but they must speak in their own names and not in ours.

Declined.—We understand that the Tammany Committee invited Senator Douglas to speak in this City on the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Judge D. replied that he should be happy to do so, but was unable to leave Washington on account of sickness in his family.

Amusements.

That Mr. Dickens' novels keep their hold on the genuine delight of mankind by the astonishingly humorous truth of the characters with which they swarm, has been brilliantly shown in the two most conspicuous dramatic successes of the present New-York season. Without a plot worthy of the name, without incidents adroitly managed to enlist the passions, fictions like the *Cricket on the Hearth* and *Nicholas Nickleby* fascinate the reader at the fortieth reading as they did at the first; and plays born of those fictions seize the popular feeling as strongly as if no one had ever heard before of *Peerybingle* and *Tackleton*: of *Newman Noggs or Smike*. The success of "Dot" at the "Winter Garden," emphatic as it was, had hardly prepared us to witness so unequivocal—both in point of construction and of performance—a triumph as was last night achieved at the same place by a new version of the story of "Smike." If Mr. Dickens had been retained by Mr. Stuart he could hardly have fitted the leading actors of the Winter Garden company with parts more delicately adapted to their several excellencies than the manipulator of "Smike" has extracted for them from the mines of his prodigal genius. "Smike" is a melodrama of the same class as "Dot;" full, like that very effective piece, of ingenious and impressive scenic effects and picturesque tableaux, but it is much more vigorously condensed and put together, much more dramatic in point of contrast and coloring, and admits of a much wider range of artistic achievement. We cannot but note and commend the modesty (rather new at this, as at all our theatres,) with which the play is put forth; and we take special pleasure, therefore, in saying that it really is an entirely novel, and by far the best acting version of "Nicholas Nickleby" we have ever seen. For this let the "Converter," be he who he may, have due praise; as also the stage-manager, for his most felicitous and well-realized fancies. But the great merit of this success, and that to which we are particularly bent upon doing homage, is its thoroughly artistic character. It is a success of *acting*, of pure, genuine, histrionic talent. In this respect it stands alone in the current season. Miss Robertson's *Smike* is an *Andy Blake* in tears and tatters—the incarnation of youth, misery, ignorance and helplessness. Mr. Johnston's *Squeers* is a still more consummate piece of acting than his *Tackleton*, more finely shaded, and less melodramatic in details—a mere heinous and possible picture of fiendishness. Mr. Jefferson's *Newman Noggs* is—what shall we say?—a surprise, such as each new *rôle* becomes in the hands of this admirable actor. Mr. Jefferson always puts off his individuality with his great-coat in the Green-room. He is an artist in the truest sense of that much-abused word, forgetting every past success when he approaches a new achievement, and absorbing himself so absolutely in the character which he is charged to represent that you are always tempted to believe he can never emerge again to fill any other part. When he was *Caleb Plumber*, who believed that he ever played *Asa Trenchard*? Now that he is *Newman Noggs*, who will believe that he was ever *Caleb Plumber*? Yorkshire *John Brodie* is played, of course, by Mr. Pearson, who began a trifle broadly, but developed into the honest hero designed by Dickens. Mr. Davenport, as *Nicholas*, shone with unusual vigor. Mr. Allen makes an admirable *Madame Mantilini* to the amusing but rather wooden dandy of Mr. Bourcicault. The minor parts are filled in with equable ability—Mrs. Blake as *Mrs. Squeers*, and Mr. Holland as a lubberly booby, being especially effective. The piece was received with richly-merited applause, and will doubtless make a run.

Theatre Francais.—Alfred de Mussel's delicious comedy *Un Caprice* was acted here last night with singular grace and spirit. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, at the same place, produce two more of their very pretty and pleasing Parlor Operas, this being their last appearance but one at this theatre.

Academy of Music.—To-night we are to have a new sensation, and Signor Brignoli a new excitement, in the *début* of Signor Beaucardé, the most pathetic if not the most certain and equable of living tenors. A vague odor of romance lingers about the story of this accomplished artist, which will hardly diminish the desire of our musical public to test his quality in that most affectingly beautiful of operas, *La Favorita*.

Gen. Twiggs on the Mexican Invasion.

The following is the letter of Gen. Twiggs, referred to in the recent news from the Rio Grande:

Head-Quarters, Department of Texas,
San Antonio, Oct. 16, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 2d inst., to the Commanding Officer of this Department, in reference to outrages recently committed by a party of outlaws upon the inhabitants of Brownsville, came to hand per express this day, and I am directed to say in reply that the General commanding deeply regrets his entire inability to render the assistance you solicit. It only remains for him to repeat the reply recently given to the letter of Mr. F. W. Latham, U. S. Collector at the port of Brownsville, that all the troops under his command have been disposed of, and are now actively employed in the field in giving protection to this frontier against Indians who have recently committed serious thefts and murders.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. A. WASHINGTON,
First Lieutenant First Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

To Messrs. Stephen Powers, M. Kenedy, F. W. Latham, &c., Brownsville, Texas.

Burned to Death.—Mr. Benjamin Lent, of Yonkers, was burned to death on Saturday evening. He had complained to two other men, with whom he had been spending the evening, of feeling unwell. They had retired, leaving him by the fire, but soon after were awakened by the smell of smoke, and found Mr. Lent sitting in a chair with his clothes in flames. Water was dashed upon him, but the burns were so serious that they resulted fatally in a short time. It is supposed that the unfortunate man was seized with a fit, as there was no appearance of his having made any attempt to extinguish the flames.

Fire near Poughkeepsie.—About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a large barn near Poughkeepsie, occupied by Mr. Tunis Berry, and owned by Gen. Thomas S. Davis, was entirely consumed with its contents: 400 bushels of rye, 240 bushels of corn, a large quantity of wheat and several tons of hay, together with a number of farming utensils, were destroyed. The building was insured, but its contents were not. $4,000 will cover the entire loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

British Treaties with Central American States—Mr. Dimitry at San José—The Mexican Negotiations—Reopening of the Tehuantepec Route, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Letters from San José state that Sir William Gore Ouseley has arranged a treaty, which only remains to be signed, with Costa Rica. President Martinez, of Nicaragua, has also acceded to the British Mosquito treaty, which is now pending before the Chamber of Deputies. The special mission of Sir William being thus ended, and his health requiring change, he returns immediately to England. His departure from Central America is said to be much regretted among the natives, whom he has coadjutated by every means in his power.

Dispatches forwarded to the State Department represent Mr. Dimitry's reception by the Provisional President of Costa Rica as extremely cordial. The kindest feelings exist among the people. Mr. Dimitry was to leave for Nicaragua, where he was assiduously expected at an early date.

All parties in Nicaragua doubted the ability of Belly to carry out a contract, and a new one had been entered into with Rau Runnels, under the decree of free transit. A strong feeling, however, existed in favor of the last contract made by Jerez with the old Canal Company. Both contracts were before Congress for decision. Q.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Official information from Mexico to the 22d ult. says that the Juarez Government is waiting for the return of Minister McLane to renew treaty negotiations. As this gentleman commenced them at Vera Cruz it is considered that it would be disrespectful to him to transfer the proceedings to Washington.

Gen. Robles has asked an interview with Col. Espejo, in command of the Liberal forces, several leagues from Cordova, wishing to make some friendly arrangement with him. The latter had 2,300 men and twelve batteries to advance on Tehuacan. There is every probability that the city will be taken, in which event he will soon have a united force of 4,000 men to march on Orizaba and Cordova.

The satisfactory manner in which the people have received the intelligence of the removal of Vidaurri from the command of the army of Northern Mexico, is regarded as an evidence of their moral strength, his actions not being considered in accordance with constitutional liberty.

Miramon's troops in the City of Mexico were acting purely on the defensive, fearful to leave it, even if they had the means to carry on aggressive operations elsewhere.

The intercepted correspondence of Marquez shows that after the battle of Leon, Gen. Woll wrote to Miramon for reinforcements. Marquez was accordingly directed to send him 1,500 men and two batteries, when the latter replied, stating his utter inability to do so, and threatening to resign his command if Miramon insisted on his orders.

Capt. Meigs, of the Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the superintendence of the Capitol and Post-office extensions, and Capt. Franklin, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, assigned to the charge of those works. He has recently served as Secretary of the Light-house Board, and is considered an able officer.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that such arrangements are in progress as to admit of little, if any, doubt of the early reopening of the Tehuantepec route.

Minister McLane will leave in the steamer *Brooklyn* on the 5th inst., direct for Vera Cruz. Although it is believed that Señor Lerdo will be invited to return with him, the arrangement has not yet been made.

The State Department has received from Consul Black an authentic account of the circumstances atttending the murder of Ormond Chase by the orders of the Church party.

Six different bids were received to-day at the Post-office Department for carrying the mail between Portland and New-Orleans. The Postmaster-General firmly adheres to his determination to make but one contract, holding the party who may receive it responsible for the performance of the entire service.

A large quantity of ammunition has been sent from Washington to Harper's Ferry to replace that recently distributed among the soldiery.

Railroad Accident.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK—EIGHT LIVES LOST—NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A terrible accident occured on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad this forenoon. A train, consisting of thirteen cars, filled with excursionists from Fon du Lac for Chicago, ran off the track at Johnson Creek, eight miles south of Watertown, Wisconsin. Eight persons are reported killed, and a number badly wounded.

The names of the killed, as far as known, are: M. J. Thomas, U. S. Marshal; Mr. Boardman and Geo. F. Emerson.

The names of the badly injured, as far as ascertained, are: A. B. Bonnesteb, Indian Agent; J. L. Gillett, Judge Flint, Mrs. Redford and Van Duren Smead, all of Fon du Lac.

SECOND DISPATCH.

In addition to those previously reported killed, are the following: Jerome Mason, Telegraph Operator; T. L. Gillett and J. Snow, of Fon du Lac; John Lund, C. Petersilia and L. Sherwood, of Oshkosh; Dr. T. Miner, of Watertown.

The injured are as follows: E. H. Sykes, both legs off; Mrs. Lewis, leg broken; Mrs. James Kennet, leg broken; Mrs. Baldwin, of Oshkosh, both legs broken; Mr. Van Buren Smead, editor of the Fon du Lac *Press*, skull fractured and not expected to recover.

The accident was caused by the train running into an ox.

From Boston.

EXAMINATION OF A FORGER—WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

James Masterton, charged with numerous successful forgeries, was examined at the Police Court in Portland to-day, and held to bail in $3,000 for trial. One forged check passed by Masterton purported to be from the Citizens' Bank of New-York.

The Bank statement of the week for this city is as follows:

Capital Stock	$35,931,700
Loans and Discounts	58,528,800
Specie	5,762,800
Due from other Banks	7,157,000
Due to other Banks	6,965,000
Deposits	19,658,000
Circulation	6,832,000

Affray in Baltimore.

A ROWDY SHOT IN THE BACK.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A youth, named Frederick Shaffer, got into a dispute with an unknown party, last evening, and was pursued up Baltimore-street nearly to the Museum, where he was shot in the back. The wound is not dangerous. No arrest was made. Shaffer was intoxicated. He was lately tried and acquitted before the Criminal Court on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

New-Orleans.

ANOTHER VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—YELLOW FEVER.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 31.

It is reported that another Vigilance Committee is forming here for the purpose of taking part in the election on the 7th November. A deputation of Plug Uglies is reported to have arrived from Baltimore.

There were twenty-five fever deaths in the Hospital last week.

Mexican News.

THE SLAVER LAURA—EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CAPITAL.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Mexican news by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, says that the bark *Laura*, taken for a slaver on the coast of Africa, under Mexican colors, by an English cruiser, was brought to Vera Cruz on the 18th.

The Liberals claim to hold Tepic and Leon.

The expedition contemplated against Mexico is still spoken of as formidable.

Fire at Marianna, Fla.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A dispatch from Marianna, Fla., states that, on Friday last, a large share of the business portion of that town has been destroyed by fire. The principal sufferers are John R. Ely & Co., William Powers, and Henry C. King.

European Steamers.

**

our post-office at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the ship will leave at about noon.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 1—A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now about due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult.

Harvard University.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT WALKER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

DR. WALKER has resigned the Presidency of Harvard College.

The Massachusetts State Liquor Agency.

The necessity for further investigation into the affairs of the Massachusetts State Liquor Agency has been obviated by the resignation of Mr. GEO. P. BURNHAM, the Agent. Mr. BURNHAM'S letter of resignation, dated October 21, states that the charges brought to the notice of the Legislature are "infamous," and Mr. B. attributes them to the influence of parties, who are instigated by "personal malice or envy," and who "have hunted him like bloodhounds during the last two years." He informs the Governor that he resigns his office in order to relieve His Excellency of embarrassment, and concludes his letter as follows:

"I shall appear before the House Committee this morning to respond to the allegations which may be made against me or the Agency, confident that no act of mine will discredit me, and assured that I have in all things conformed to the letter of the law in this behalf. I feel that I have a right to a full and impartial hearing—which I hope to have before *this* Committee, and I take great pleasure in subscribing myself your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. P. BURNHAM."

The Milan correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that a dog of African breed, which belonged to Gen. EXPINASSE, who fell at Magenta, still lurks about the spot where he shed his blood, and though often taken away, even to some distance, constantly returns.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive,

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS

open these, or make them active, thus restoring health. These Pills have been before the world

106 YEARS,

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

They are composed of extracts obtained without boiling or the application of heat; the medicinal principle is thus secured as it is in the living herb.

Time has proved them

THE NATURAL MEDICINE OF MAN.

They purify the blood and insure health.

The rightly directed use them.

MILLIONS have been restored to health by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, when all other medicines had failed and the patient left to die.

Price 25 cents a box.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYNETT'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S THE STYLE.—If you desire a hat that will create a sensation, and render you the "observed of all observers," procure one of KNOX'S Fall style. It will certainly elevate you in the opinion of all men of taste and discrimination, for a more beautiful article cannot be found. At No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, KNOX has always a splendid assortment of hats and caps, suitable for everybody.

[Advertisement.]

HE HAS NO SUPERIOR.—As a comic actor Mr. T. HADAWAY may lay claim to the highest reputation. We don't wonder that he attracts such crowds to Barnum's Museum. His *Magog*, in "The Wreck Ashore," is irresistibly mirth-provoking. He repeats it this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mental and physical prostration experienced during Winter, arises from malaria and fogs, which incapacitate the lungs to produce pure blood. These medicines prevent this, by invigorating those organs against the rigors of the season.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Coughs and Colds are always disagreeable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly and permanently. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH OR COUGH AND FEVER PILLS always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is gone and cold cured as by enchantment. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $3.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladies' Safeguard,

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,

Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Auction Notice.—The public are reminded that the sale of elegant furniture at No. 89 5th-av., will take place THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, comprising a large assortment, without any reserve, as the family are about leaving the country. The paintings will be sold the following day (Thursday) at same hour.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Perry's Trichotherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ruptures Cured by March & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 2 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Bachelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Health, Economy, Cleanliness, Luxury.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

WARRANTED EVERY WHERE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Wholesale by H. C. SPALDING, No. 20 Platt-st.

Bartholf's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Price greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$60. MANUFACTURING Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines. Hemmers attached. Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 439 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Water-proof Boots.—Call and examine the best stock of water-proof boots to be found in the City.

LORIN BROOKS & SON, (established 1832,)

No. 130 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.

Attractive Stereoscopic Novelties.—Just received, new views of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Rome, Naples, and the Tyrenees, at

BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 10 John-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Wheeler & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 493 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

MARRIED.

MORSE—CHURCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., to Miss ANNIE M., second daughter of John P. Church, both of this City.

ANGELL—SUYDAM.—In this City, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, L. K. ANGELL to SUSIE M., daughter of Hon. J. H. Suydam.

BUSHNELL—SCUDDER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, ORSAMUS BUSHNELL, Jr., to MARIA, daughter of Egbert Scudder, Esq.

ROBINSON—TEXIDO.—At Flushing, L. I., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, ALEXANDER S. ROBINSON and MARY TERESA, eldest daughter of Manuel Texido.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

VAN KEUREN—DEMPSEY.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Jno. C. F. Hoes, D. D., WM. VAN KEUREN, of Rondout, Sr. Editor of Rondout *Freeman*, and JANE E. DEMPSEY, of Columbus Point, Ulster Co., N. Y.

☞ Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his sons-in-law, Leonard W. Kline and Edward McManus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 194 Christie-st.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, after a short illness, EUGENE JOHNSON, infant son of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 10th-av., between 74th and 75th sts., Bloomingdale.

Our dear loved babe is gone,
To his angelic home;
The angel beckoned him away,
And Jesus bid him come.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 31, MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Archibald and Sarah J. Crawford, aged 5 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, 3d Precinct, and of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 55 Perry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY CORNELIA, wife of Henry Morgan, and daughter of the lat Archibald M. Fell.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 4th-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 31, at the residence of her uncle, George Mather, CATHERINE JANE, daughter of the late Andrew Mather.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her uncle, No. 63 West 35th-st.

BERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, after a short illness, JOHN BERRY, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Strangers' Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Broad-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRYANT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, MARY P., infant daughter of Joseph and Martha Bryant.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 151 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DELAPLAINE.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, JOHN DELAPLAINE, aged 47.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock to-day, from his late residence, in Ewen-st., corner of Devoe.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)

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The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second lecture in the course, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at Rutgers-st. Church.

Subject—BARGAIN-MAKERS.

Tickets to the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents

Obtained at the door, and on Broadway at D. Appleton & Co.'s and Wm. Hall & Son's; on Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's and Adams & Spencer's; at No. 6 Bowery; corner Jefferson-st. and East Broadway, corner Market-st. and East Broadway, corner Clinton and Division sts., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

The second lecture in the course will be delivered by ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 3d inst. Subject—*Characteristics of New-England Humor*,

(Rewritten for this occasion.)

Single ticket, 30 cents. Tickets for the course reduced as the lectures are delivered. To be had at Appleton's, No. 348 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the desk and down-town office of the Library; also, at the door on the evening of the lecture.

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The third Lecture of this course will be delivered by

REV. WM. H. MILBURN,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

Subject—"YOUNG AMERICA."

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.

Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., who has spent twenty-three years of his life in India, and who was there during the great mutiny, will deliver a course of FIVE POPULAR LECTURES on HINDOSTAN and the HINDOOS,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

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LECTURE II.—THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.

SUBJECT—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country; the Literature of India; the Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

LECTURE III.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

SUBJECT—The Braminic Priesthood; Caste; Description of a visit to a Temple covering more than 10 acres of ground; Mode of Worship.

LECTURE IV.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.

SUBJECT—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism; a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

LECTURE V.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.

SUBJECT—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India; some Account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres; the late Great Rebellion; its Nature and Occasion; the Atrocities, how far exaggerated; Heroic Deed; Destiny of India.

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Subject—*Nat Turner, the Virginia Hero.*

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1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS.
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in each of the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.
MR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $30 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primpary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 669; Christern's, No. 763, and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. HUNSON L. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY. —Parents supplied with circulars of the best schools, and schools and families with competent teachers. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Hall & Sons, &c. Wanted native French and German teachers of music.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT WILTON, CONN.—The pupils receive the immediate care of the Principal; the situation very healthy, and pupils received at any time; terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, O. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $250 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, as required for business and conversation, can be thoroughly learned by applying to Prof. E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Established in 1852. Translating of correspondence and literary works.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

FREE VIOLIN AND FLUTE CLASSES at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Instruments and book furnished without charge. Free to all. Also on SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, for boys—free. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, flute, guitar, &c.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries, and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 21 Beekman-st.

TEACHERS.

DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A German, Protestant lady, experienced in tuition, wishes to meet with an engagement as above. She instructs in German, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, all the branches of a superior English education, and drawing in every style. She resided for nine years with English families. Can give the highest references. Address, by letter, E. F., No. 178 7th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, LATELY A PROFESSOR in one of the Northern Colleges, having a few hours to spare, desires to obtain a few private scholars, or would hear classes in a school. He is fully competent to teach the classics, mathematics or natural sciences. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES WISHING TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN AT HOME.—A widow lady desires an engagement as morning governess, up town. The advertiser is well qualified; speaks French with a pure accent, and possesses various accomplishments. Address TUITION, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVerness; one fully qualified to teach the French language. A native of France preferred. Address Box No. 3,418, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, as visiting governess, to teach the English branches and music, or would like a situation as copyist. Address L. L., Station D, Astor-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen may obtain board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, in a pleasant locality, by applying at the corner of 57th-st. and 1st-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., four doors below 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING—NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOsite the Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, a front parlor and one or two bedrooms, on the third floor of a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address H. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD FOR a single gentleman in a modern-built house, with large rooms, bath, gas, &c., with a European lady's location pleasant, near the cars, and but a few minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. Family meals—breakfast, dinner and tea on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only, and place of business, GORDON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO FURNISHED Rooms, by a gentleman and his wife, in 39th-st., near 8th-av., or between 43th and 54th-sts., between Broadway and 9th-av. Private family preferred. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address W. S. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILy can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a front parlor on second floor and first-class board; location good, and convenient to Wall-st and South ferries, three to five minutes walk, at No. 66 State-st., 4th door from Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, who can accommodate a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, who only desire a comfortable home, may obtain a desirable and permanent party, by addressing, for four days, R. B., Box No. 1,346 Post-office. Terms not to exceed $15 per week, including fuel.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board for himself and wife in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; situation must be between 8th and 20th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. The best of references given. Address S. L., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHIng to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—BY a gentleman, his wife and one child, in a private family of refinement; terms must be moderate: references given and required. Address Box No. 3,133 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, in a private family; location west of 7th-av., between 14th and Grove sts. Address, stating location and terms, T. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with board, a large handsome room on the second story, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a smaller room for single gentlemen. The location is one of the pleasantest and most eligible in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References required.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made; breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TADMAN'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY (FOUR GROWN persons) desire rooms and board with some small, genteel family occupying a larger house than they need, or they would rent the house and board the occupants; location must be between 14th and 34th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address IRA C. NORTON, Station F.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—Two nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife; house first-class; location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE A child to board, where it will have a good home; her family consists of two girls, aged 14 and 8; there is a school on the next block; the best reference given and required. Call or address No. 191 South 5th-st., corner 7th, Williamsburgh. Mrs. HUBERT.

WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR grown persons and servant, want board for the Winter; location between 20th and 38th sts., and 3d and 8th avs. Address LEWIS G. ELLIOTT, Madison-square Post-office.

NO. 405 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av., one large square room, handsomely furnished; also one suite of rooms, well furnished, to let, together or separately, with board; also one handsome hall bedroom, to a single gentleman.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let the entire second floor, rooms separate or together; would board a small party, if required; fine location; references exchanged. Apply at No. 150 West 24th-st.

A VERY COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, without board, for one or two single gentlemen. It is on the second floor, with gas; in the Bowery, near Bond-st. Address GOBBETT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WILL BE DIRECTED, GRATIS, to first-class houses, by calling at my office; I have a large number of places desirably located.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE and 22d-st., very commodious suites of elegantly furnished apartments; and small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths attached, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family till the 1st of May, situated west of Broadway, between 14th and 25th sts., east of the 8th-av., rent about $150 per month. Word left with Hasbrouck, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, or at No. 177 West 23d-st., for Mrs. DWIGHT, will meet with prompt attention.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family, who will pay from $1,500 to $1,800—location 4th and 6th-avs., 14th and 34th-sts. A good-sized and well furnished house. Will take it on a lease. Address WAVERLY, No. 343 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—FOR A very nice, small family, where there is only one family; location must be unexceptionable, and above 14th-st. Address F. H., No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, THREE stories, high stoop, between 14th and 50th sts., and 7th and Lexington avs. Price from $7,000 to $10,000. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DECOPPET & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LOUIS DECOPPET retiring from business. Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. LOUIS DECOPPET,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. THEO. DORTIC.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of WESTON, DORTIC & Co., for the purpose of succeeding to the Banking and Brokerage business of the late firm of Decoppet & Co.
EDWARD WESTON,
H. THEO. DORTIC,
GEORGE S. WESTON,
FRED. DEBILLIER.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED for sale by E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av., where cards of admission may be had to view the premises:

Two first-class brown-stone English basements, 33d-st.	$12,500
Two high-stoop brown-stone, on West 47th-st.	11,000
One high-stoop brown-stone, on 29th-st.	13,000
A superior house (full lot) on 54th-st., near 5th-av.	10,000
A large handsome house on 2d-av	11,500
A first-class house on East 35th-st.	20,000
A three-story handsome house on West 22d-st.	11,000
A three-story handsome house on East 30th-st.	7,500
A three-story handsome house on East 28th-st.	7,500
A very stylish house (full lot) on 33d-st., near 5th-av.	18,500
A first-class house on Madison-av	20,000
A handsome brick house on West 28th-st.	10,000
A four-story brown-stone on 32d-st., near 5th-av.	15,000
A very fine large house, with elegant furniture, on Lexington-av.	20,000

For further particulars and cards to see the above, apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

TENNESSEE LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—10,000 acres in two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands of Southeastern Tennessee; rich soil, heavily timbered, well watered; contiguous to railroads; title perfect; no incumbrance. An opportunity for a great bargain, such as rarely occurs, will be given by early application to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE, LEASE, OR ON SHARE—From 10 to 75 acres of the best land for gardening on Long Island, eight minutes from the Railroad Depôt at Hempstead, with a fine stream of water running through it, plenty of fruits and healthy location. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 203 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER.
T. MCKISSOCK, Newburgh.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FARM OF 75 acres, embracing some fine garden land, and so situated as to divide into several snug residences; the buildings are large and substantial, and in fine order; water is conveyed over the place. Full description at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester County, near a depôt; land in fine order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; good house and out-buildings; best farm in Westchester County. Must be sold, as the owner is obliged to go West.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house on East 13th-st. for sale; four stories, in fine order, gas fixtures, &c.; lot 103 feet deep; price $11,000; terms easy. Also, a beautiful country-seat at Yonkers; finely ornamented grounds, &c.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VAluable out lots, improved, 1½ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., two new four-story stone-front, high-stoop houses, with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 20th-st.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.—A FEW choice and well-located lots for sale in this beautiful Cemetery, containing 400 superficial feet each, and title perfect. They will be sold much below their real value, to close a joint interest. Apply to CLEMENT FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, up stairs.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 88 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 382 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—TWENTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS.—The subscriber, having a front of 125 feet by half the block, on south side 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., would be willing to improve the same for mechanical and manufacturing purposes (including, or not, shops, in such manner as would suit responsible applicants, to whom he would lease for a term of years. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau-st., second story.

A VERY SUPERIOR FURNISHED HOUSE to let on West 14th-st. Rent from now till 15th April $1,600. This house is richly and elegantly furnished in the most fashionable style. A card of admission can be had by calling on
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE vicinity of St. John's Park to let, at once; rent only $700. Has blankets, sheets, pillow cases, China and glassware, and everything ready to commence housekeeping. If any person wants a cheap house, now is your chance. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—CHEAP—ON BROADWAY, THE STORE No. 863, will be let for three months, at a low price: it is 80 feet deep, and is the most desirable between Union-square and Fifth-av. Hotel. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises. Can be had longer, if desired.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on Brooklyn Heights, complete with gas and water. The furniture for sale or to rent until the 1st of May next at a bargain. For further particulars call at No. 75 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FIFTEEN MINutes from Wall-st. Ferry, and near Myrtle-av. Railroad, the pleasant dwelling No. 102 Ryerson-st.; gas-fixtures and tea-room, dumb waiter, in good order; possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morteu-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A SMALL HOUSE, NEATLY AND COMFORTABLY furnished, to let down town; rent only $800 per annum; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $280. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 4th-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED HOUSE, location on Waverley-place, near 5th-av.; will be let to a private family. Rent $4,000. For cards of admission call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A SMALL HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, DOWN TOWN.—This is a most complete little house suitable for a small family; rent, $500 per annum. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

PERSONAL.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS HARboring or trusting my wife, MARY A. FUSELLI, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
FRANCIS FUSELLI.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE.
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642@646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3897
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	83
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3392, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—of the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the west for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on
TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next.

To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.

But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchways and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.

All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tunnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Broome sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Broome-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. E. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease —Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 141 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restrictions in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of dis ease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. HATS, Dentist, 830 Broadway, corner 13th-st

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. DISHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 800 to 900 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 9 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.
The favorite steamship ISABEL, WM. ROLLINS, Commander, will leave Charleston for the above ports on the arrival of the steamer COLUMBIA from New-York; to leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this route will meet with no detention at Charleston, as the ISABEL leaves immediately on the arrival of the steamer from here. Through tickets may be had by applying to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$30 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of this line will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight taken after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 5 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and subsistence included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BARRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATTIMER,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. F. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week — For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—1 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:46 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:46 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M. Returning, leave Flushing at 12 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3.50 and 5.20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6.30 and 7.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

$6.000—A PRACTICAL MAN WITH THIS amount wishes to associate himself with a party to take an equal share in building a new and fine boat for towing, or would take an active interest in an established towage or freight business. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1833 New-York Post-office.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "E B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING.
Secured by letters patent, Feb. 13, 1852; reissued Sept. 6, 1859.
Is the strongest
IRON FENCE
made of wrought iron. Its durability is equivalent to its strength; and as to price, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILING MANUFACTURED.
We are prepared to furnish all styles of
WIRE AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, &c.
IRON GRATES,
VERANDAHS,
FARM FENCES.
IRON BRDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON FOUNDRY IN YORK.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,
Patented June 2, 1857.
NOTICE.
A recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania prohibits persons from ordering, by letter or person, any of our celebrated WIRE RAILING, made under the patent of Feb. 12, 1849, of any other manufacturers than ourselves; also, that we are the sole owners of the patent of March 6, 1847, reissued June 28, 1859, for the fabric of the WIRE RAILING, and other articles manufactured under said patent; and also of Folding Iron Bedsteads, patented June 2, 1857.
We respectfully notify the public to this effect, and shall hold all persons infringing the same responsible for damages.
Catalogues containing several hundred designs of Iron Work furnished on receipt of four three-cent postage stamps, and mailed to any part of the United States.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A twenty-horse power steam-engine, locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new, and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—AN 8-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL Engine, and 20-horse power locomotive boiler. Can be seen running at J. CORNISH & CO.'S, No. 79 av. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEAUCARDE—FAVORITA.
The sale of seats for this evening's début in America of Sig. Beaucarde in "La Favorita" commences this morning.
TICKET OFFICES—Academy of Music; Shiell's, No. 72 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, Broadway; No. 2 Astor House.
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE
Will make his first appearance in America
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 2,
On which occasion will be given Donizetti's Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
Signor BEAUCARDE.....as.....Fernando
MADAME GAZZANIGA
Will make her fourth appearance this season as Leonora.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock,
LA FAVORITA.
Madame GAZZANIGA.....as.....Leonora
Signor BEAUCARDE.....as.....Fernando
Signor AMODIO.....as.....Alphonsa
Signor JUNCA.....as.....Balthazar
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. MUZIO
The Directors beg to present Signor BEAUCARDE as one of the most popular Tenors of the day, who, besides having fulfilled brilliant engagements in London and Paris, and nearly every other great opera house in Europe, has had the honor of having several Operas expressly composed for him, one of which is IL TROVATORE, Signor BEAUCARDE having been the original Manrico in Italy, Paris and London (Her Majesty's Theatre.)
The sale of seats for Sig. Beaucarde's first appearance in America will commence this morning.
ON THURSDAY, NO PERFORMANCE,
on account of the necessary rehearsals for
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 4,
Second appearance in America of Sig. BEAUCARDE,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
SIG. BEAUCARDE,
In his great part of Genaro.
ON SATURDAY NEXT AT ONE,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
The most extensive preparations are being made to make this week's Matinée even superior to that of last week. An usual variety of entertainments will be given, full particulars of which will be published to-morrow.
Thursday, the Directors pledge themselves that every promise made in the announcements will be rigidly adhered to.
On Monday, Nov. 7, first night in America of Verdi's new and celebrated opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
now being performed in Europe with extraordinary success, which will be produced at the Academy of Music with four new scenes, five hundred magnificent and costly dresses, a number of splendid suits of mediæval accoutrements and properties, (from the celebrated manufactory of Granger, in Paris,) and an immense ensemble, at a cost of $15,000.
The sale of seats for the first three nights of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will commence on Friday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The public are respectfully informed that, after a preparation of many months' duration, the Directors are enabled to announce
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCRIBE

TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

Great Gathering in the Wigwam.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, John Cochrane and Mr. Jas. T. Brady.

The Tammany Hall Democracy, summoned by big posters, Capt. RYNDERS' gun in the Park, and a band of music on the balcony of the "Old Wigwam," gathered in great numbers, last evening, at their ancient shrine, where they offered sacrifices in honor of "the regular nominations." There were high priests on the platform: Capt. RYNDERS and JOHN COCHRANE guarded the rostrum on either side, ISAAC V. FOWLER stood near, and in the background—when the doors were opened and the unterrified rushed in—were JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN KELLY, WM. JUDSON, H. ALKER and other leading men of the Democratic persuasion. A moment after, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was seen advancing to the stand, and the crowd hailed his coming with loud expressions of their jubilation.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. JAS. T. BRADY for presiding officer. The nomination was ratified with loud cheers.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., nominated DANIEL F. TIEMAN and others, Vice-Presidents of the meeting. Marshal RYNDERS presented a list of Secretaries, which was adopted.

WINTHROP CHANDLER, Esq., then read a series of resolutions indorsing the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, declaring that in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry they recognised the legitimate result of the establishment of the Republican Party, denouncing the Republican administration of the New-York State Government, and the Registry Law, and ratifying the Democratic nominations.

Mr. BRADY put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and when he received a loud response in the affirmative announced that it was carried. "Carried! carried!" cried the voice of a drunken man, "why of course it's carried." And then there was laughter, with cries of "Shut up" and "Put him out," till the crowd settled down into a condition of comparative quiescence.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY came forward and was received with three cheers. After expressing his gratification at the honor conferred upon him, he said it was not his intention at this time to discuss such political questions as specially affected a Presidential contest, nor to express any preference for any persons who might be presented as candidates at the next National Convention. They were there to ratify their State and county nominations and confer upon matters immediately concerning their welfare. Yet it would be quite remiss not to notice the recent occurrence at Harper's Ferry. The unfortunate old man who led the movement there had been convicted of capital offences and was in hazard of being sentenced to death. He, for one, would have been more gratified if JOHN BROWN'S trial had been less precipitate; yet it was perfectly certain that on no state of facts consistent with his conduct could the case be varied, and that his only hope of escape must rest on legal propositions which his counsel had presented. Mr. BRADY took occasion here to eulogize Mr. CHILTON, of counsel for the prisoner, who, he said, would fearlessly and ably guard all the rights and interests of his client. Next, Mr. BRADY called attention to "three choice extracts" from prominent commentators on the BROWN rebellion! They emanated from HENRY WARD BEECHER, the New-York Evening Post, and that distinguished Mr. FORBES whom the Republicans seem now as anxious to repudiate as they were once to court and sustain. He read from Mr. BEECHER'S sermon an excerpt, in which it was set forth that seventeen white men, without organization or the approval of any deliberative body, had most unexpectedly—without being called upon by the sufferers and undertaking all themselves—attacked an entire State to release and rescue an enslaved race. Here the Minister uttered no word and suggested no thought to the effect that BROWN'S conduct was immoral or unrighteous. He spoke of it only in reference to its policy and the chances of success. Then he assailed the Virginians as cowards, exclaiming: "I do not wonder that the Virginians feel humiliated;" and eulogized old BROWN, speaking of his "manly, independent soul, which rises high above all those among whom he is at present, however insane he may be." It seemed remarkable that a Christian Minister should assail all the people of a State because some, or even all, of her sons, surrounded by slaves—who so greatly outnumbered them—might be apprehensive of danger from a servile insurrection, extending, perhaps, over the whole South, and threatening their parents, wives, children, and themselves with rapine and massacre. The extract from the "frank, fanatical, and forcible FORBES" was as follows: "I caution them not to count for aid upon impracticable poets and chatterers, nor scheming politicians, cheating speculators, or those animals of neuter gender, men in petticoats, and women in breeches, or even in men who expect the Lord will do all for them. Heaven helps those only who help themselves, and all true men should cooperate with those who try to burst their bonds asunder. Only let the mode of operation be practical and not poetical. A day sooner or a day later the irrepressible conflict between Liberty and Slavery must commence." There they had the moral code of a Beecher illustrated in the sentiments of GERRIT SMITH, FRED. DOUGLASS and their associates, as expounded by FORBES. It was because he regarded BROWN as the mere instrument of worse men that he uttered the hope that he might be set at large on condition of leaving Harper's Ferry forever. The fault of the outbreak was not with him. He did not charge that the Republican Party was cognizant of or would favor it, but he would say that it was a natural consequence of the course taken by men who were identified with the Republican Party, and that the party itself had sanctioned sentiments akin to those which stimulated BROWN. The doctrines thus designated were pushed to extremes by a set of men, many of whom were found in Boston, that hot-bed of bigotry and treason. He could not think of them without recalling the inelegant but expressive lines of some disgusted Conservative:

"It's lucky that the sun and moon
Are both stuck up so high,
That no presumptuous hand can stretch
And pluck them from the sky;
If 'twere not so, I do believe,
That some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down,
And light the world with gas."

Mr. BRADY asserted that Mr. SEWARD was the apostle of such men, and that besides men he included States in his flock, for Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island had openly repudiated and nullified the Fugitive Slave law. In our State the Republicans had done their utmost to attest, by the passage of a Liberty bill, that they were not behind their brethren of the Eastern States in devotion to the treasonable doctrines advanced by SEWARD, and supported by such men as HALE and GIDDINGS. If these men disregarded and assailed constitutions and laws, why not old BROWN do so? The intelligent portion of the Republicans and the reflective citizens who belonged to no political party should ponder well the origin and consequences of these doctrines. They would find that Freedom was retarded by the course of the Abolitionists; that Slavery in the South could never be extinguished by such means as a Garrison might suggest, or a Brown execute; and that if the irrepressible conflict ever occur, it would result in the slaughter not only of the slaves, but of all the negroes on the continent. Having alluded to certain alleged facts of Republican misrule, and exhorted the Democracy to a combined effort for the recovery of their power in the City and the State, he concluded by saying: "How often have you thought with pride of the motto of New-York, shown on the surface of the State Seal, "Excelsior"—higher! But that Seal has another side, which some of you may not have seen. It represents a rock, against which fierce surges lash. The rock defies their power. Let us toil to secure for our State a firmness like this, that it may stand immovable in honorable devotion to our Constitution and laws, however rudely it be assailed by the tempests of folly, fanaticism, bigotry, and crime.

At the conclusion of Mr. BRADY'S address, which had been repeatedly interrupted by vehement applause, the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was introduced.

REMARKS OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON, when the applause that greeted the announcement of his name had somewhat subsided, said he had not come from afar to discuss the municipal affairs of the City of New-York. He had come to speak of what concerned the condition of the entire Confederacy. He had spoken recently in Albany, in Rochester, in Syracuse, and in other prominent locations in the great State of New-York, and he knew that they would be pleased to hear that during thirty years he had never seen a better feeling among the Democracy of the State than existed at the present time. There had been many parties and many changes, but in all cases, in the politics of the country, there had been a right and a wrong—truth and falsehood—there had been a Democracy and an Opposition. Political parties in this country had commenced with the Democrats and Federalists—such were the names by which the first parties under the United States Government were known, and with [illegible] former the name had been the same [illegible] the time of JEFFERSON down to the [illegible] The Democratic Party had never changed [illegible]. It stood now as it stood then, unchanged in principle and unchanged in name. And [illegible] to the party which, in the earlier history of the country, stood in opposition to the Democracy could during its day say as was said of [illegible] "With all thy faults, I love thee still," [illegible] Party, which was an outshoot of the Federal Party, was still a National Party. But since the [illegible] its national proclivities ceased to serve its [illegible] opposition to the Democracy had been as a stream, turning now to the North, now to the South, then to the East and then to the West—ever changing, ever changing, name and principle, as seemed to serve the temporary purposes of its leaders. Recently, and after it had boxed the compass, it had taken passage on the Underground Railroad, leading on to devastation and destruction. The old Whig Party had leaders, who, with all the unsoundness of their doctrines, were still, in intention, national—they were without local or sectional prejudice. But the Whig Party and its leaders were too national, and alas! the old ship was scuttled and destroyed, and on the [illegible] for single bits of timber, many were the [illegible] and subsiding all the bad of the old Whig Party, and taking in all the treachery of the Democracy. This opposition was formed to expel the infidel slaveholder from the holy Republican Party, and they went to Kansas with sanctified rifle to shoot the gospel into every creature. That Party had sanctioned the Browns and the blues; and whenever Kansas had shrieked, Republicanism lifted up its voice, and taking advantage of temporary divisions in the Democratic Party, it had carried the State. In process of time Kansas was "played out," but the men who had been engaged in the Republican enterprise kept on—they had not been satisfied. Now, they had been called Black Republicans; he had never called them by that name; but if he were to name them, he would call them the Brown Republicans, as the most appropriate name they could be called by at the present time. The Brown that they now turned their backs upon was, when in Kansas, a champion. He was not only Brown, but Ossawattomie Brown, Mr. Brown, Captain Brown, General Brown, and so on. But the moment he failed at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, he was "Old Brown," and "Crazy Old Brown." Now, what he declared was, that the acts of BROWN were the natural fruit of the seed sown by the Republican Party. It was the fruit of the eternal excitement which had been kept up on the subject of Slavery, notwithstanding the fact that since the formation of the Government the Free States had been gradually gaining upon the Slave States—the Slave States had been growing weaker and the Free States had been growing stronger. In the beginning all the States were Slave States, but in the North they had abolished Slavery, and now the other States were only waiting for the Republican pressure to be taken off, to do with Slavery as the New-England States had done. That was what the Democratic party wished to leave them to do. The Democratic party was the party of equal rights and justice to all. It granted the same right to the South that had been acted upon by the North, which was to allow them to abolish Slavery, when it seemed to them best, and in their own good time. In opposition to hat the Republicans had commenced and were carrying on the "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and the Slave States, and the result was insurrection and bloodshed. He held the Republican Party responsible for the bloodshed that had occurred at Harper's Ferry, for it was in the spirit of their teachings that the slaves had been ripened with murderous deliberation. Who had found the means for maturing the plan; who had placed pikes and guns in their hands; and who had set them on to shed American blood? He left it for the people to say. In the day of Judgment he believed that ATTILA, the Hun, and HYDER ALI, would stand better than those who had inaugurated the "irrepressible conflict." In conclusion he reviewed the course of the Democratic and Republican parties, and expressed the belief that the tendency of the latter was undeniably to disunion; and said that the Union, when once torn and scattered asunder would be as a second fall of man, but more terrible and fatal, because it would be beyond the power of redemption.

When Mr. DICKINSON had resumed his seat, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN was loudly called for. These demands were only quieted by Mr. BRADY, in assuring the meeting that Mr. VAN BUREN had been present and was anxious to speak, but was obliged, at the latest moment, to leave, in consequence of the information that a member of his family had just arrived by the *Arago*.

Then the voice of the meeting burst into conflicting shouts, in which the names of KELLY and COCHRANE were most audible. Neither appeared. MCLEOD MURPHY was the next speaker called for; but he, too, was not forthcoming.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Just as the suspense began to grow irritating, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE presented himself, doffed his cap and overcoat, and was duly introduced. In addressing the audience as fellow Democrats, he believed (he said) that their invincible spirit never tired. It seemed to grow brighter and stronger as the hours waxed. He had been spared much labor this evening, by the fact that all that had been already said, depicted in glowing colors the vicissitudes of that fight which they had to encounter; was an enunciation of those principles with which they were armed; was calculated to guard them against defeat, and to carry dismay into the ranks of the foe. He went on to charge that the atmosphere of the camp of Black Republicanism was murky with the idea of the "irrepressible conflict," and argued that, as men like SEWARD, GIDDINGS, HALE and CHASE had been proved to be cognizant of BROWN'S designs, and silently acquiesced in his mad and treasonable efforts, the party of which they were the acknowledged leaders must be held responsible.

With enthusiastic cheers for Mr. BRADY, the meeting, on Mr. COCHRANE'S motion, was pronounced adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at their rooms, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, occupied the Chair, and the attendance was quite full. Among the papers submitted to the Society, and read by the Librarian, GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., was a communication written in September, 1775, from ISAAC WILKINS, of Westchester County, to Lord NORTH, submitting a plan for compromise and pacification between the Colonies and England. A paper was read from Dr. ROBERT WILSON, author of a "History of Mexico," recently published, in advocacy of the authenticity of his writings as compared with those of other authors who have occupied the same ground, and embodying several communications from Mr. PRESCOTT, the historian, relative to the merits of Mr. WILSON'S book. After a few remarks from Mr. BENEDICT, questioning the propriety of the Society's meddling with the subject, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD made a motion, which was agreed to, that the thanks of the Society be voted to Mr. WILSON for his communication, and that the subject be commended to the consideration of all American scholars. A number of original letters contained in the Society's collection, and which have never been published, were read by the Librarian. Among them are several written by Dr. FRANKLIN, one of which announced the formation of a fund for sending an expedition on board a vessel called the *Argo*, in search of the Northwest Passage. This was the earliest expedition fitted out in America for this purpose. Another letter was a characteristic one from Gen. GATES to his wife, announcing the surrender of BURGOYNE. The Treasurer's report announced that the receipts of the Society for the year have been $8,-242 87, all of which, with the exception of $45 75 has been expended. The publication fund, formed by the individual subscriptions of the members, has reached the sum of $8787 8. The interest of this fund is intended for the publication, in book form, of valuable documents from the Society's collection, which can be obtained from no other source. In the course of the evening, relics of Revolutionary interest were submitted for the inspection of the Society.

STREET-CLEANING.—Two weeks ago Mr. R. A. SMITH, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, undertook to keep the principal thoroughfares of the City clean for a sum one-half as large as that which, under the old order of things, was expended for that object. What he has accomplished during this brief period is evident to all. No one complains now—as everybody did formerly—that the City is filthy; on the contrary, the defamers of the contractor say that there is no necessity for sweeping the streets so often. They tell the City officials whom they desire to influence, that two or three times a week is as often as the machines should be used in Broadway, and that the other thoroughfares should be swept once a week, and no more. The City Inspector, on the other hand, declares that the work has given him perfect satisfaction; and that as long as Mr. SMITH keeps the streets as clean as they now are, receiving at the same time a reduced compensation, he will stand by the agreement entered into with him. Mr. SMITH, for his part, says that the longer his machines are kept at work the cleaner the thoroughfares of the City will become; and that the sprinkling the streets having ceased, a brief period only will be required to put them in the best attainable condition. Nevertheless, as they are now, he is willing to submit his work, after so short a trial as he has had, to the verdict of the impartial. At the same time he justly complains that the ordinances which have from time to time been enacted to prevent the throwing of garbage, &c., into the streets, are not enforced; that the pavements are sadly in want of repair, whereby the difficulty of cleaning them is greatly enhanced; and that in his operations he meets with opposition from Inspectors and other interested parties.

DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE ON WALL-STREET.—Clinton Hall was filled last evening, the popularity of the lecturer and the novelty of the subject having attracted a numerous audience. The lecture was an extremely telling effort. The various businesses done in Wall-street, and especially the operations of the Board of Brokers were humorously described, exciting the laughter and applause of the audience as each successive hit was recognized. The lecturer defended Wall-street, with some warmth, against the denunciations which he said are frequently hurled against that thoroughfare by the suburban and rural prints, and showed that the persons actually doing business in Wall-street, although extremely "smart" people, conduct their operations with honor and probity. The company were demonstrative in their applause at the close of the lecture.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—WALTER HIGGINS, of No. 22 Trinity-place, a member of the Coughlin Guards, slipped and fell upon the bayonet of his gun, while returning from a target excursion. A serious wound was inflicted in his abdomen.... While Mrs. STAGNELL, of No. 28 White-street, was out riding on Saturday afternoon, with her child and servant, the horse became unmanageable and ran down Broadway at full speed. The carriage was overturned by coming in contact with an omnibus, and the servant was badly bruised, while Mrs. STAGNELL and her child escaped unhurt.

AN ELECTION FIGHT IN ADVANCE.—Justice BROWNELL issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of the brothers PETER, JOHN and WILLIAM MASTERSON, on a charge of having beaten THOMAS FLYNN, who resides in Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. PETER MASTERSON is a candidate for Assembly in the Tenth District, and the difficulty is said to have originated in FLYNN'S giving his influence in favor of THOMAS CUSHING, the opposing candidate.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Yesterday afternoon a party of more than fifty boys, from the Children's Aid Society, left the City, under the charge of Mr. CHARLES O'CONNER. Several large boys from the Newsboys' Lodging-House were among them. They were bound for the West, where it is hoped they may find the homes they have never enjoyed here.

COLLISION.—The steamboat *Traveler*, of the New-Haven line, which left this port Monday evening, when off City Island, came in collision with the schr. *Marietta Smith*, of Fairhaven, and had wheel-house, larboard paddle-box, captain's and mates' state-rooms carried away. The schooner lost bowsprit, jibboom, cutwater-head, and all the forward rigging. The steamer was yesterday morning towed to the City by the *Elm City*, and will go on the dock for repairs. The first and second officers of the steamer are badly injured.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—This body held its monthly meeting last evening at Hildebrand's. The regular reports of Committees were adopted, and that of the Treasurer showed the finances to be in a flourishing condition. The 8th article of the By-Laws was amended, requiring the indorsement of the Treasurer on all drafts upon Trust or Savings Institutions.

FIRES.—A fire broke out last evening in the store No. 101 William-street, which J. JACOBS, clothier, occupies. The insurance patrol and firemen extinguished the flames when $200 worth of property had been destroyed. Insurance covers the loss.... There was a false alarm for the Fourth District last evening, which was caused by smoke issuing from the coal-oil manufactory, No. 512 Broadway.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—As ELIZA MULLANE, a little girl six years of age, living at No. 83 Baxter-street, was going with a pitcher to get some milk, she slipped and fell. The pitcher was broken, and one of the pieces came in contact with her throat, making a frightful gash. The child was picked up by a policeman and taken to the Hospital. Her life is despaired of.

INFLATION OF THE GREAT BALLOON.—At 12¼ o'clock yesterday Prof. LOWE commenced the inflation of his monster balloon. Every precaution had been taken to guard against accident by the entanglement of the apparatus, and at intervals during the afternoon the gas was turned on. So far as it was allowed to progress the inflation was perfectly successful.

LONGSHOREMAN DROWNED.—Yesterday, the body of Mr. WM. DUNN, of No. 16 West-street, who has been missing for nearly two weeks, was found in the water at Pier No. 4 North River. He was last seen lying upon a bale of cotton on the Pier, and it is supposed that he fell asleep and rolled into the river. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

LECTURES.—Rev. Dr.. SCUDDER commences next week a course of five lectures on India, His ability as a lecturer, and his familiarity with the country which is to form the theme of his discourse, will give unusual attractiveness to this series. The subject of each will be found in an other column.

Police Reports.

COUNTERFEITER AND THIEF.—Last Saturday, George Mermine purchased at Henry B. Melville's jewelry store, No. 76 Bleecker-street, a few dollars worth of goods, for which he paid with a ten-dollar bill on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of the State of New-York. On Monday he called at the same store, and said he wished to exchange his watch for another, agreeing to pay $11, the difference in valuation between the two. He offered Mr. Melville two ten-dollar notes—one on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, and the other on the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore. The bills were sent to a broker, who pronounced them to be counterfeit. Mermine endeavored to escape by jumping through the window as soon as he found that it was known the bills were bad, but Officer Williams, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested him and took him before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who committed him for examination. A pair of sleeve buttons were found in Mermine's possession, which were identified by Mr. Melville as having been stolen from his store. Mermine says that he recently came from Boston, and that the bills were given him by one Held, who lives in Twenty-first-street, in exchange for larger bills. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

A GANG OF BURGLARS ROUTED.—The store of John Lewis, No. 86 Houston-street, was broken into on Sunday night, and two firkins of butter, worth $55, were carried off. Officers Mershon and Warren, of the Eleventh Precinct, in investigating the matter, received information that the property was concealed in the wood-shed of a house corner of Willett and Stanton streets. There the officers not only recovered the butter, but found Andrew Stumpf, one of the thieves, who was induced to give the names of James Farrell and James Gallagher as his confederates in the burglary. The prisoners were taken before Justice BRENNAN, at Essex Market, where, in the course of the day, three other complaints for burglary were lodged against them. They are accused of breaking into a dying establishment in Columbia-street, and robbing the proprietors of $134 worth of goods; also, of stealing a horse from Peter Hines, and a wagon from James Coyle, which were taken from the stable, No. 218 Pitt-street. The prisoners were committed for further examination.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Ann M. Turney who keeps a porter-house in Oliver-street, was arrested, last evening, on a charge of stealing $80 in money from Joseph Foss, a German grocer. Foss alleges that on Saturday evening he called at Mrs. Turney's to find a friend, and that while there he was drugged and robbed. The accused was locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house.

STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIP-BOARD.—While two of the sailors on the ship *Plymouth Rock*, were engaged in a fight, yesterday, Benjamin Schirm, the second officer of the ship interfered to separate them and was severely stabbed by one of the parties in two places. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, while those engaged in the affray were committed to jail.

SUSPECTED OF GRAND LARCENY.—Charles Kehoe was held for examination by Justice BRENNAN on a charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $75, from Miss Margaret Chilton, of No. 38 Gouverneur-street. It is alleged that the property mysteriously disappeared from a bureau drawer while Kehoe was visiting at the house.

THEFT OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Officer Lease yesterday arrested a man named John White, who is accused, with two others, of stealing $60 worth of silver ware from the store No. 17 Maiden-lane on the 12th ult. White was held for examination by Justice OSBORN. The Police are in search of his confederates.

HARBOR THIEF ARRESTED.—Peter Ellis was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a part of the cargo of the Danish brig *Mary Ann*.

REGISTRY OF CITY VOTERS.

Large Number of Names Entered—The Lists nearly Completed.

Yesterday being one of the two final days appointed by law for correcting the Registry list of voters in this City, the Registrars were at their various districts to receive the names of all new voters not already entered, and to correct the lists by erasing the names of such voters as were reported to have moved out of their respective districts. On a personal visit through most of the Wards, and by inquiry at the various places where the registers were kept, it was ascertained that very general attention has been paid on the part of voters to the duty of registering their names.

In the First Ward, First District, nearly 700 names were on the alphabetical list, many being names not previously on the poll-list. In the Second District fifty new names were entered up to 1 o'clock, the total number on the register being nearly 600.

In the Third Ward, Third District, 28 new entries were made up to 1½ P. M., the total on the list being 357. The evening would be more favorable for the mechanics and working men to come in. The vote of this Ward, it was thought, would be not far from 1,100. In the Fourth District only 10 new names were entered up to 2 P. M. The whole list will be about 122 voters. Those on the old list have taken little pains to see that their names are registered, believing that it would be all right when the time comes to vote. The same is true of most other Wards.

In the Fifth Ward, Second District, 17 were registered up to noon, the total on the list being 275. At the Fourth District they registered 24 new names during the forenoon. The citizens are here mostly permanent residents. It is a new District, and many have called to see that they were properly entered. In the Eighth District 60 new voters were registered, the whole number registered being 500, of whom about 300 are now living in the District. They expected a large accession after 6 o'clock. In the Seventh District 287 voters are enrolled, and the list will contain about 300.

EIGHTH WARD, FIFTH DISTRICT.—Here 20 new names had been entered during the morning. The total, including the old poll-list, is 320. There are thought to be 400 legal voters in the district. There was a general disposition to get enrolled.

In the Ninth District 30 names were received, and the total registered was 387. There was a general interest to be registered. In the Tenth 20 had come in, and 286 were the numbers enrolled.

In the Eleventh District 24 new names were handed in up to 3 o'clock, the total being 260, and 50 more would probably be reported before the close of the office to-day. The Twelfth District will have a total of 260 voters; 12 new names had been entered.

In the Fifteenth Ward and Fourth District the original poll list contained 631, and there have been two names entered for one that has moved away. Twenty new names were entered yesterday up to 3 o'clock P. M. In the Fifth District ten new voters had been appended to the poll list. Six names of persons removed had been erased. The total number remaining was 257. In the Tenth, twenty-five new comers had been enrolled, increasing the roll to 275.

In the Fourteenth Ward, Eighth District, a good business had been done, sixty-five new names having been received and entered. The whole number in the District would be 300.

The foregoing is an average of the proceedings at all the different precincts of the City. The opinion generally expressed by the Registrars was, that notwithstanding some objectionable features attaching to the new law, it would greatly reduce the irregularities heretofore existing, and keep the voters straight. No important disturbances occurred. To-day will finish the work of enrolling, after which those whose names are not down will experience some difficulty in getting their vote in on election day, unless they can procure an obliging neighbor or two to swear for them.

Mrs. Parker, the wife of Mr. Edward Parker, of Newark, and for several seasons the manager and leading actress in the theatre of that City, died on Friday at the residence of Mr. N. B. CLARKE. Mrs. Parker formerly occupied a prominent position in Mr. Burton's company.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE OF GOV. BANKS AT THE ATHENÆUM.—The Brooklyn Mercantile Library course of lectures for the season was inaugurated last night, at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, by an address from the Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, on "Personal Character," with especial reference to the character of WASHINGTON. The audience entirely filled the building, and the lecturer was repeatedly and loudly applauded. His lecture was not a new one,—he apologized for that,—but probably few of his hearers had ever listened to it before. How the personal character of great men—legislators, philosophers, poets, warriors—operated on nations and swayed the destinies of the race among whom they were born, was the theme of the discourse. No allusion was made to cotemporary politics, but WASHINGTON was eulogised for leaving in his will his protest against Slavery. He was not the first, but he was the leading Abolitionist of the country. In his will he wrote the word Emancipation, as in letters of living light, between Orion and the Pleiades. Referring to the frantic cry of the ultraists, both north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, Mr. BANKS protested against any debate or idea about dissolving the Union. If it ever should fall, all future ages would groan for the foul act. The man who would imperil the Union was not born of woman. The second lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday next, by GEORGE W. CURTIS.

A SERIES OF PARKS.—At a meeting of the Commissioners on Parks, held Monday evening in the Mayor's office, a communication was received from MORRIS REYNOLDS, Esq., proposing a line of Parks to extend across the Island from the vicinity of Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton, to Hurlgate. His project is to have one Park of 100 acres near Greenwood Cemetery; another of the same size on Prospect Hill, to include the Reservoir; another of 200 acres between the Clove Road and East New-York, which shall embrace the parade-ground; another of 100 acres, to include the Evergreens and Cypress Hills Cemeteries; another of the same size on the high ground between Cypress Hill and Ravenswood on the Sound. This embraces about 600 acres of land on the highest part of the Island. The subject was referred to a Special Committee of three to make an examination and report.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The independent Democrats of Kings County held a mass ratification meeting in City Hall-square, last evening. It was the largest political gathering of the season thus far. B. F. SAWYER, Esq., presided, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. Addresses were made by B. G. BROWN, Judge MORRIS, H. M. HATFIELD, and others. An effort was made to prevent Judge MORRIS from speaking, but the Police quickly dispersed the intruders.

THE WATER WORKS.—The contractors stopped the pump-engine at East New-York again yesterday on account of the action of the Common Council in refusing to formally consent to the Water Act of April last, and because the Comptroller has determined not to issue the bonds for work under that act, as ordered by the recent decision of Judge LOTT. There is water enough in the Reservoir to last about ten days.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The only business of public interest transacted at the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, was the adoption of a report, without a dissenting vote, against teaching the French and German languages in the Public Schools.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Assembly Convention for the Seventh District, JACOB C. COCKROFT was nominated for Assembly in place of FRANK SWIFT, declined.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..NOV. 1.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90¾	522 N. Y. Cen. R.....	80¼
15,000 do.....	90¾	100 do.....	80¾
11,000 Virginia State 6s	94½	550 do.....	80¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s..	85½	100 do.....	80¾
50,000 do.....	85½	200 do.....	80¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	85	100 do.....	80¾
21,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8's c.1st M. S. F. C. B.	84½	100 Erie Railroad.....	7¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	39	600 do.....	7¾
1,000 do.....	38¾	100 Harlem Railroad..	10
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85	300 Reading Rail'd. b60	38¼
2,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b	31	200 do.....	38¼
4,000 H. & St. J. R. bs.	62½	400 do.....	38¼
10 Im. & Traders' Bk.	109	500 do.....	s30 38
10 Park Bank.....	106¾	200 do.....	b30 38¼
50 Cumber. Coal Pref.	14¾	50 Mich. Cent. R..	b60 40
50 do.....	b60 14¾	82 do.....	40
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	106¾	50 do.....	s60 40
10 Bank of New-York.	104	10 M. So. & N. Ia. R..	5¾
41 Union Bank.....	97	70 Panama Railroad..	122
100 Del. & H. C. Co..at 60	97	400 do.....	s60 121
150 Canton Company..	18	50 do.....	121¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.....	83¼	200 Gal. & Ch'go R.	s30 73
310 Pac. Mail St. Co....	71	100 do.....	b30 73¼
200 do.....	b30 71	450 do.....	73¼
50 do.....	s30 70¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 20¾
50 do.....	s10 70¾	100 do.....	20¾
50 do.....	s30 70¾	500 Chicago & R'k I'd R.	62¾
50 do.....	70¾	5 New-Jersey Zinc..	70
100 do.....	70¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100	130 N. Y. Central R....	80¼
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s. ex in	90¾	100 do.....	s60 80¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	38¾	100 do.....	s10 80¾
70 Phenix Bank.....	109	100 Erie Railroad.....	8
10 National Bank.....	99	100 Mich. Cen. R....	b10 40¾
100 Illinois Cen. R..	b60 65¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	s30 17¾
50 do.....	65¾	100 do.....	17¾
25 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	71	5 Panama Railroad..	122½
50 do.....	s60 70¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R..	s30 73¼
50 do.....	s60 71	50 do.....	73¼
100 do.....	b30 71¼	200 do.....	b30 73¾
100 do.....	71¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R....	20¾
100 do.....	b60 71¾		

TUESDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The dull tone of the Stock Market noticed yesterday, was partially recovered from to-day. The business at the early Board was light, as sellers were indisposed to meet the demand at Monday's prices. In the afternoon the bids for most descriptions on the Share list were advanced ¼@½ ℔ cent., and the market finally left off quite firm. The last sales of New-York Central were at 80¾@⅞; of Panama, 122½; Pacific Mail, 71¾; Delaware and Hudson, 97; Galena, 73⅜; Toledo, 20½; Michigan Southern, common shares, $5¾@$5; Erie, $8, and $8½ subsequently asked; Michigan, guaranteed, 17¾@⅞; Michigan Southern, 40½; Rock Island, 62¾@⅞, and Illinois Central 65½ ℔ cent. There was a light offering through the whole day of New-York Central, and the registered sales are under 2,000 shares. Letters from Albany advise that October closed on a very active traffic, especially in freights, and the calculation is that at least $725,000 will be returned for the month, against $650,300 same month last year. The accounts both by mail and telegraph of the Grain trade (of Chicago have imparted firmness to Galena and Rock Island; and, as this trade East must soon come over the Michigan roads, in place of water transportation around the Lakes, there is a steadier feeling in Southern and Central Michigan shares. Even the low-priced common shares of the Southern have attracted attention. They have gone up from $4¼@$6. The second mortgages of the Company have recovered to 39 ℔ cent. after selling as low as 34 ℔ cent, the Sinking Funds 53, after being done at 50 ℔ cent. The traffic over the Galena line for 28 days in October is $192,000. The two working days additional will probably place the return over $200,000, against $141,000 same month last year. The Coal shares are all improving. An early Winter, a specimen of which we have already experienced, and a hard one, will add largely to the consumption of anthracite. The deliveries for the Delaware and Hudson Company are now 70 ℔ cent. ahead of last season, and the increase through their Canal, including the transportation of Coal for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, is 265,000 tons, or 1,138,000 tons to date, against 873,000 same period last season. The Stock sold to-day at 97 ℔ cent., being a further rise of 1 ℔ cent. Pennsylvania Coal brought 83¼, and Reading was firmer, 38¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The change in the demand for Pacific Mail and Panama shares was quite sudden this afternoon. The annual meeting of the Mail Company's shareholders is fixed for the 9th inst., when the Board of Directors is to be elected. The half-yearly dividend is stated to be in doubt, and yet the shares after selling at 70¾@¾ in the forenoon, brought 71¾ at the close. Panama recovered from 121¾ to 122½ ℔ cent. In this Stock there has been some realizing on the recent heavy advance. The business in State Stocks was not important. Prices ¼ ℔ cent. off in Tennessee sixes and steady for Missouris. The sales of and bids for Railway Bonds show rather a firm demand for the mortgages and common Bonds of the New-York and some of the Western Companies. Central sixes, 90½ ex-coupon; no seven ℔ cents offered, 102 bid. Erie firsts, 85; seconds, 75; thirds, 65; fourths, 42@45; convertibles, 24 bid. The Shares of this Company were in demand this afternoon at $8, as stated above, the advance being predicated by the favorable progress making with the English plan of reorganization. One of the English Directors, Mr. SPLATT, has subscribed $1,500,000 in Bonds and Shares, to the terms proposed by this plan. The General market left off firm.

In Money affairs, we have no change in rates to report. There is a fair business doing in Loans on demand at from 5@6 ℔ cent. The Bill Brokers continue to report a moderate offering of prime paper outside of Bank, the terms being within 6@7 ℔ cent., according to date. The Exchanges closed for the Boston mail 110@110¼ for Bankers' bills, drawn on the spot, most of the business being accomplished yesterday at 110 ℔ cent., and 109¾@110 for Southern drawn Bank or Bank indorsed bills on London. The Hamburg steamer to-day took out $300,000 in Gold and Silver. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports last week amounted to 50,000 bales, as against 66,000 bales the previous week, and 45,000 bales same week last season. The stock on hand has run up to 450,000 bales, the heaviest for the third week in October for seven years past. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports....	645,000	560,000	349,000	448,000	481,000
Ex. to Great Britain.	181,000	103,000	87,000	50,000	162,000
Exports to France...	51,000	54,000	19,000	41,000	33,000
Ex. to other F. P....	20,000	12,000	16,000	15,000	34,000
Total Exports.....	252,000	169,000	122,000	106,000	229,000